

The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley



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LOGIC OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Able Address Delivered by Hon. James Houchin of Jefferson City.

We are largely creatures of necessity, and necessity has forced upon us the question of scientific farming.

The increase of population, the high cost of living, the increase in the value of lands, are some of the things which have brought these conditions about. The time has arrived when we must make two blades of grass grow where we formerly grew one, or one acre produce as much as was formerly produced on two.

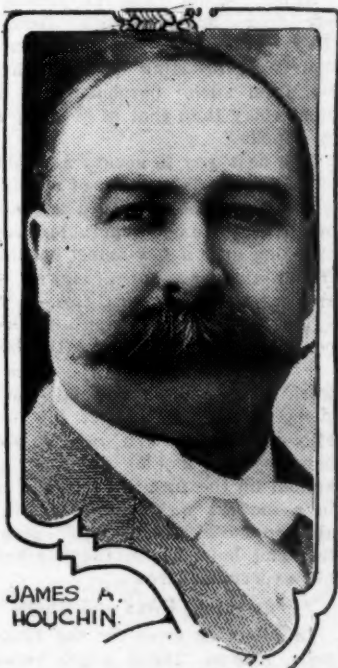
We have the professor of music, the doctor of medicine; we have the scientific man in every walk of life; but we have waited until necessity has compelled us, to recognize the scientific man on the farm.

It costs no more to cultivate an acre of land planted with selected and tested seed corn than it does to cultivate an acre planted with crib selected, or scrub seed corn, but the best seed corn or the best seed for any crop, does not come by chance; it comes from scientific mating and good foundation stock, just as it does in cattle, sheep and hogs, and it does pay to select the seed.

If Tested Seed Were Used.

Missouri farmers in 1912, planted in round numbers 7,500,000 acres of corn. It is estimated by those in a position to know—those who have tested the result in field after field, that had tested seed corn been used throughout Missouri, it would have produced an average gain of ten bushels per acre. This would have added 75,000,000 bushels of corn, which at 50c per bushel would have added to the wealth of the farmers in Missouri \$37,500,000. Now this is not my statement; it is the statement of those in authority, and who ought to know, and it tells a tremendous story. That amount of money would build ten thousand miles of rock roads in this state at three thousand dollars a mile, and leave a fund of \$7,500,000, out of which we could appropriate \$50,000 to the school fund of every county in the state, to be used for the purpose of better education for the girls and boys, and we would yet have a fund of \$2,000,000, which might be used for the purpose of teaching better agriculture to those same boys and girls. Think of it for a moment! A practical agricultural high school in every county, where every farmer boy could be taught scientific farming; where we could give him a practical education—one that would make him a producer of wealth and an independent citizen, rather than sending him off to town, to learn a lot of things he would be better off not to know, and where, instead of making producers of wealth, they make quack doctors, police court lawyers, poor preachers, and cheap clerks. These professions

are overrun, and many a farmer boy who would have been a credit to himself as such, is barely existing, to keep up appearances in the professions. We owe it to ourselves and the future generation to be fair with these boys—to give them a practical education, where they can be independent, rely upon themselves, draw upon nature, dig into the earth's great bank and produce therefrom the abundance that a wise Creator intended we should. What I say of the boys is equally true of the girls; yes, is it not more true—for no country can build to a high ideal, unless inspired by the womanhood thereof. Yes—we could do all this, and more; we would have left a sufficient fund for rock roads, extending from the Mississippi on the east to the Missouri on the west, and then we could build the same number of rock roads from Iowa on the north to Arkansas on the south. Talk about



JAMES A. HOUCHIN.

building good roads; talk will never build roads; it takes money. The way to get the money is to upbuild the resources of the state, and when we upbuild the farm we are commencing at the foundation.

What is true of corn is true of wheat, oats and all other grains; it is true of horticulture, and it will apply to live stock as well.

More corn on the farm means more hogs, more sheep, more and better cattle, and it means more money for the farmer, which means contentment, happiness and a better citizen. It means better roads, better school-houses and better rural churches. It means that the farmer boy will follow the occupation of his father, and

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David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, spoke on "The Organization of American Agriculture" before the 47th annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, at Manchester, N. H. In his introduction Secretary Houston stated that it was time that all intelligent people put their heads together to consider rural conditions, which presented not a class problem, but a national problem affecting city and rural population alike. He said in part:

A question frequently asked in Washington of those connected with agriculture is whether we have reached the limit of our supply of the necessities of life, and whether or not anything can be done to decrease the cost of living. I have systematically refused to deal offhand with this vastly important problem, as so many of the interviewers expect. It is one of vast importance and complexity. There are many avenues of approach to it; many controlling factors and no simple remedy. But I am not one of the pessimists. I do not entertain the thought for a second that we have approximated the limit of our output from the soil. As a matter of fact, we have just begun to attack the problem. We have not even reached the end of the pioneering stage, and have only in a very few localities developed conditions where maximum returns may be secured. But we have unmistakably reached the period where we must think and plan and work. We can no longer rely on the bounty of nature. There are evidences that Providence is ceasing its protective supervision of fools and Americans. Conditions are emerging which if not fundamentally dealt with will lead us into serious embarrassments. It is well for us to face the facts and get our bearings.

Less Than 12 Per Cent of Land Yielding Maximum Returns.

With a population of less than ninety-five millions of people living on more than three millions of square miles, it is ridiculous to speak as if our territory had been more than pioneered. The population per square mile in the Union does not exceed thirty-one, and ranges from seven-tenths of one per cent in Nevada to five hundred and eight in Rhode Island.

According to the best statistics available it appears that the total arable land in the Union is approximately 935 million acres; that only about 400 millions of this is included in farms and improved; that over 100 millions is unimproved and not included in farms; and the remainder is unimproved lands included in farms. According to the best guesses I can secure it appears that less than forty per cent of the land is reasonably well cultivated, and less than twelve per cent of it is yielding maximum returns.

That we have practically reached

THE LIMIT NOT YET REACHED

Secretary Houston Discusses Cost of Living, Rural Credits, Marketing.

the stage where we have ceased to be an exporting nation of good products and are becoming dependent on foreign nations for the necessities of life is a sad commentary upon our use of the opportunities bountifully bestowed upon us. We had better frankly face the fact that we are relatively inefficient, take stock of our shortcomings and earnestly seek the remedy.

Penalty of Fostering Industrial Centers and Letting Agriculture Take Care of Itself.

That we are suffering the penalties of too great ease of living and of making a living over too long a period is obvious. We have followed the course of least resistance and have followed it to the limit. We must now face the problem of planning; of the systematic direction of our energy, and of invoking the aid of science and of the best approved devices. It is not singular in reality that we should find ourselves in our present plight. Recklessness and waste have been incident to our breathless conquest of a continent, and we have had our minds too exclusively directed to the establishment of industrial supremacy in the keen race for competition with foreign nations. We have been so bent on building up great industrial centers by every natural and artificial device that we have had little time to think of the very foundations of our industrial existence. It has been assumed that we have had a natural monopoly in agriculture; that it could take care of itself, and for the most part we have cheerfully left it to do so.

The problem of the individual farmer has received scant enough systematic attention, and the problem of rural life as a whole has, until recently, been practically ignored.

The story that comes from every section is substantially the same; it is a story of increasing tenancy and absentee ownership; of soils depleted and exploited; of inadequate business methods; of chaotic marketing and distribution; of inferior roads; of lack of supervision of public health and sanitation; of isolated and ill organized social activities, and of inferior intellectual provision.

The Country Child Versus City Child.

Consider the position of a child in any of the more remote sections of the rural districts in America today, and ask yourself what his opportunities are for training and development and efficiency as compared with those of a similarly endowed boy in an urban community. The latter lives in a house supplied with running water, the purity of which is protected by ample means; walks on sidewalks free from dust and mud; drives along adequate roads; has access to many of

(Continued on Page 13.)

BUY EARLY AND SAVE EXPRESS.

50 big kind Poland-China pigs, either sex, sired by Still Wonder and Graff's Leaders. Booking orders now to ship when old enough to wean. Reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

HOWE PHELPS, Carthage, Mo.

POLAND CHINA Out of stretchy sows and 1000-lb. boars. Buy them and win. Also Angus cattle. J. F. Vinnering, box 9, Alton, Ill.

BERKSHIRE SOWS

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to ideal's Emperors. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$3 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED, OHLONG, Ill.

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The Pig Pen**FEEDING PIGS FOR PROPER GROWTH.**

The food for pigs should be as clean as for cows or any other animals on the farm. All dirt or filth taken into the stomach with the food retards and impairs digestion, reduces the grain and endangers the health. The one thing above all others to guard against is contamination of their food with their own excrement. It is a law of nature that the excrement of all animals is poisonous to themselves and the feeding arrangements should be such as to prevent this to the greatest possible extent. Pigs should never be fed upon the ground in the yards where excrement abounds. Feeding on the pastures or fields moving about from place to place where there is none of their excrement is a satisfactory way when the ground is dry.

In muddy weather a good feeding floor is a necessity whether two or 200 pigs are being fed. If properly located and kept clean it will return its cost in a single year by the better gains made. The feeding floor, concrete is the best, should be located with reference to the comfort of the pigs in cold weather while eating their meals. No animal, whether it be a pig or cow, can stand out in the open exposed to the full sweep of zero winds shivering with the cold while eating its food and make the most profitable gains. Indeed there is very often a loss of weight in very cold weather under such conditions. Their feeding floor should therefore be placed on the south side of a corn crib and never on the north or west. The sides not protected by the crib should be protected by a tight board fence at least six feet high leaving the south side open so that the sun may shine directly upon the floor thus increasing the comfort of the pigs. If the feeding floor is built adjoining the hog house or sleeping quarters there will be constant labor and trouble in keeping the floor clean of excrement. If it is built far enough away so that the pigs will have to walk a short distance going to it, this trouble will be almost entirely avoided. It is not a good idea to feed on the north side of any building or in any place where the sun cannot shine at least a part of the day. Sunlight is the best disinfectant and germ destroyer we have and wherever the sun shines there will be the least danger of disease germs being taken into the system with the food. Some two by four fastened securely on top of the floor all around will keep the pigs from pushing the feed off into the dirt. As cobs and other refuse will accumulate on the floor it should be thoroughly cleaned off every once in a while.

In feeding pigs we must consider not alone supplying such feeds as will develop and prepare the digestive system for the handling of the kinds and quantities of feeds required for

the finishing. The muscles surrounding the digestive canals of a small pig are not strong. It is not natural that they should be. The little pig therefore is not fitted to cope with large amounts of crude fiber. It needs bulky but fine feeds. It is almost impossible for a small pig with its rather feeble muscular activity to handle coarse cellulose such as is found in oats and other like feeds. The mucous linings of the intestines and stomach are tender and delicate. They become irritated very easily by coarse harsh substances. Giving them rough grating feeds would produce about the same sensation in their intestines that getting a cinder does upon the membrane of the eyelid.

For weanling pigs a good ration consists of 20 parts by weight of skim-milk, eight parts shorts and one part corn. The milk in this ration is very easily digested, has a smoothing effect on the digestive tract and being about 87 per cent water furnishes bulk. It contains a large amount of protein with a little fat and mineral matter. The shorts and corn are more carbonaceous and they are comparatively fine fiber—on the whole pretty good pig feed. There is no feed for pigs quite as desirable as skim-milk. As the pigs increase in growth their ration should be increased and all feeds suitable for growth production should be supplied. The thing to aim at in feeding pigs for meat purposes is to push them along as rapidly as possible and yet not overtax their digestive system. In fact there should be no check whatever in their growth and as much muscle and bone should be produced as possible on which will later be placed the profit-making fat. With pigs intended as breeders however much fat is not desirable at any time; well developed internal organs, a good frame and heavy muscles are the things to strive for in making good breeding animals. They should never be fed very heavily on fat-making feeds. No pig should be overfed nor underfed at any time. The overfed pig will be hard to make profitable as well as its underfed brother.

Pure water is of course necessary during the pig's life time. A pig drinks but little at a time but often and for this reason water must always be accessible. Over 40 per cent of the pig's body is water and to reduce the supply below the natural demand will reduce the gain just as surely as it would if the feed were cut down below the actual requirements. Well or spring water is preferable to that in ponds or running streams as the latter are sometimes infested with disease germs. All standing water in or about the barn yards should be drained off as the pigs will often drink from such places rather than walk a few rods for the purest supply.—John Underwood.

For the first four months of this year Australia exported frozen meat to the value of £1,350,000, compared with £649,000 for the corresponding period of 1912.


PURE-BRED SALE DATES.

No charge will be made for announcing in this column the date and location and the name of manager or breeder, for sales to be advertised in the RURAL WORLD.

Poland-China.
Feb. 5—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 10—C. L. Hanna & Son, Batavia, Ill.
Feb. 14—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—Wm. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 19—H. B. Walter, Birmingham, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.

Duroc-Jerseys.
Jan. 24—S. E. Bakke & Sons, Prophetstown, Ill.
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 19—J. A. Forterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 28—Prairie Gem Stock Farm, Royal, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.
Dec. 30-31—Moussell Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Holstein Cattle.
Feb. 1-4—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.



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AMERICA'S GREATEST FUR HOUSE

The Shepherd

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PURCHASES SHEEP.

Professor Coffey, head of the Sheep Division of the University of Illinois, has purchased six Tunis ewes and six Dorset Horn ewes. These ewes are to be used in an experiment, the object of which is to make a study of the effect of different rations on the milk production of ewes, and of the consequent effect upon the growth of the lambs. This is a start in the study at this university of the production of winter lambs.

Eighty two-year-old western ewes have also been purchased, and are being bred to Southdown rams. These ewes will be divided into four lots, and an experiment will be conducted to ascertain the cost of production and the profit in producing lambs under farm conditions.

BUYING BREEDING SHEEP.

Breeding-stock not fully matured will prove unsatisfactory.

Buy your breeding-stock early—or run the risk of "the other fellow" getting the choicest of the flock.

If you can't secure strong, vigorous animals for breeding, don't get any, as weak, sickly sheep are for worse than none.

Never, under any circumstances, buy your breeding-stock from the stock yards. One cannot be sure of their age, breeding qualities, health, etc., and such purchasing is even more risky than that of "buying a pig in a poke."

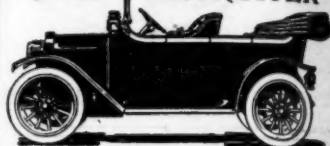
The best way to secure a good start of sheep is to buy them of a neighbor with whose flock you are acquainted, or from some reputable breeder, choosing only a few select specimens, rather than several of lower grade and poor breeding qualities.

This is in keeping with the oft-repeated advice to begin at the bottom of the ladder in any business and work up. But it is especially so with sheep. They are subject to different ailments, require a little different handling and feeding from any other animal on the farm, and by beginning in a modest way, one thus will be able to closely study their peculiarities and build up in the business as his experience grows.

Selecting Ewes and Rams.

In selecting ewes for the breeding-pens, choose those which come as nearly as possible to filling the requirements of the breed you will handle. With this foundation-stock, one can, by careful breeding and close culling out of all undesirable members every season, soon establish a standard in his flock that will create a ready and profitable demand for all the surplus stock he can produce, at a high figure, for breeding purposes.

With the ram that will head the flock, even greater care should be exercised in his selection. He should be as nearly a perfect specimen of his type as possible, since his influence on the quality of the flock will be as great or greater than that of all the ewes combined which he serves. It is easy to be seen that, with ewes of

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only a fair quality, and a ram short of first-grade in every respect, the offsprings resulting from such mating is sure to prove most disappointing and unprofitable to the breeder.

Fortunate indeed is the man who can secure a ram of docile temperament, and high breeding powers. All things considered, the size, shape, strength, vigor and carriage of the ram for correct breeding must receive first attention in the selection. His eye should be clear, bright, alert; his carriage smooth, with head erect and sprightly step. His head should be small, well-shaped; his ears at a graceful angle and not over-large; his nostrils large, distended, of a healthy, glowing tint, and as clean of all scab and discharge as a new ribbon. His neck should be almost cylindrical (not too wide and thin), moderately short, and of a gradual taper from shoulder to head.

The ram's body should be as nearly cylindrical as possible, of good length and uniform size, there being so slight a tapering from hind quarters to fore-quarters as to be scarcely noticeable. From shoulders to hips there must be a broad, flat surface for the laying-on of much wool, avoiding the thin, pointed shoulders and peaked rump. The appearance of the ram from the rear should be that of uniformity square, well-shaped, full-fleeced quarters. The ram's legs should not be large and stocky, but of medium size for strength, neatly tapering downward, and terminating in a clean-cut, moderate-sized, shapely hoof, the wool extending down well from the body. The whole body should be well covered with wool, special attention being given that it extends well up on the neck toward the head, and down under the belly, from brisket to scrotum. The entire surface of his skin should be free of all scab or irritation soft, pliable, an dof a bright, pinkish hue, denoting a healthy, vigorous condition in general—without which, all the fine "points" in the universe will avail nothing.—M. Coverdell.

An English exchange aptly remarks: "Change of food is one of the secrets of successful sheep farming. Whenever this pursuit is carried out to the best advantage, at least one change is made in their pasturage during the day. It may be from ordinary seeds to down, or from old sainfoin to seeds, or from seeds to permanent pasture. The exercise in moving from one part of the farm to another is beneficial, and the change of food is agreeable, and stimulates growth. While, then, we do not object to open grazing as a principle, we deprecate the system of turning sheep into a field, and there allowing them to remain until the herbage is exhausted and a change is simply imperative.

The Dairy

CHEAP RATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: This will be a hard winter for the dairy farmers of Missouri. The price of feed is unusually high, and the price of butter fat is low. The average daily production of the cow is low as a result of short pasture during the summer. The best Missouri dairyman can hope to do is to pay the feed bill and bring his cows through the winter in good condition.

From knowledge gained on a recent trip through the principal dairy sections of the state the following feeding suggestions are offered by the Dairy Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture:

Many farmers have corn silage, timothy hay and wheat, but are short on corn. With wheat cheaper than corn pound for pound wheat is the more economical feed. It has about the same feeding value as corn. With the above feeds cottonseed meal is the only feed that need be bought. The wheat and cottonseed meal should be mixed in the same proportions as corn and cottonseed meal—three parts chopped wheat to one part cottonseed meal. A cow giving two gallons of milk a day should receive daily about 35 pounds of silage, all the hay she will eat and about 5½ pounds of the grain mixture. The grain in this case is fed at the rate of one pound for each three pounds of milk the cow produces. If cowpea or clover hay is available and there is no silage, the hay will take the place of the silage. A cow will eat between 15 and 20 pounds of good hay each day.

If corn fodder and timothy or cane hay is the only roughage available, the cows should receive all they will eat and the grain in this case should be fed 1 pound for about every 2 pounds of milk the cow produces daily.

These two rations meet the conditions on the majority of the dairy farms in Southern Missouri. There are some communities, however, where more and better feed is available. The Dairy Department of the Missouri College of Agriculture will help figure out balanced rations for any one asking for information. Inquirers should give the kinds and prices of feeds available when writing for this information.

P. M. BRANDT.

"BLESSED ARE THE MEAT-MAKERS."

"Blessed are the meatmakers, for they shall feed the hungry millions and themselves profit by the doing thereof."

That is a text from which a rural minister a few weeks ago in a corn-belt state preached a sermon of educational and inspirational power. It was a new keynote, in tune with the every day life of the people, and in elaborating the thought the pastor made it clear that the production of human food not only was an important part of a great social service, ministering at once to man's physical needs, but a branch of agriculture which in its higher development was capable of broadening, vitalizing and ennobling the life of the people who lived by it.

In the diet of achieving creative people the food which animals furnish is essential. Meat makes men. The highest civilizations of which history treats maintained herds and flocks, and ate the flesh of fatted kine and sheep.

Beef, pork and mutton are inseparable

from the diet of working, active men and women. The difference between a vegetarian and a man who eats meat is that the latter takes his grass or its equivalent in a more condensed, digestible form. All flesh is grass, so that indirectly the meat-eater is a vegetarian. In the realm of science there can be no valid objection to the eating of flesh foods.

Meatmaking is widespread and in recent years a highly profitable agricultural industry. America's leading and most substantial farmers are engaged in it. It is a common observation that the best farmers and the foremost citizens of farming communities are stockmen who breed or feed live stock.

A man who keeps animals cultivates the finer side of his nature. He grows in comparison, sympathy, bigness of heart and love. He is merciful unto his beasts. Kindness in regard to his animals increases his kindness toward his fellow-man. From the dawn of history the shepherds have been famous for their gentleness and strength. Animals have played a great part in cultivating the better side of man's nature.

All these points were developed by the country preacher, who chose as his striking subject, "Blessed are the Meatmakers," and before closing his sermon he reminded his congregation that having last year attended the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, to be held this year on Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, and there gained an idea of the scope, character and educational value of the exhibition, he felt it a kind of social duty to urge his people to visit the great show, taking their wives with them, if the expense could be afforded, and so give themselves an opportunity to feel the dignity and human significance of the gentle art of rearing live stock.

He told them that they would there see in comparison the best specimens of all the pure breeds of beef cattle, hogs, sheep and draft horses, as well as the most perfectly fatted bullocks, wethers and barrows. Moreover, they would see wonderful draft stallions and mares, gaily caparisoned and beautifully groomed, to please the eye of critical onlookers. Furthermore, visitors would have a chance to see prize carloads of fat stock, prize carcasses of cattle, sheep and swine, and sensational six-horse draft teams each driven by one man. And while seeing all these they would come in contact with progressive, industrious, earnest, enthusiastic men and women from all parts of the nation.

And so it has come to pass that, as the minister said, the great business of producing meat for mankind is, when we analyze it, intimately linked up with our religious and social life. For that reason men and women can be about the Master's business when they attend an educational exposition like the "International" in Chicago.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF CATTLE.

The calf when born has two pair of incisors, the other two pair appear during the first month. When a calf is eighteen months old, it loses the middle pair of milk incisors, and grows a permanent pair. The next pair, one on each side, is replaced at twenty-seven months of age, the third pair at thirty-six months, the fourth or outside pair, at forty-five months. The time of appearance of these incisors varies within rather narrow limits, so that we are able to tell the age of young cattle fairly accurately.

The calf also has a temporary set of molars, which are later replaced with permanent ones, but they are not considered in estimating the age of the animal.—G. E. Morton, Colorado Agricultural College.

Cattle

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SUPPLIES.

At the recent convention of the American Meat Packers' Association Mr. A. W. Pearce, an Australian editor, delivered an address in which he gave some interesting facts about his country as a contributor to the meat supply of America. The Australian state of Queensland has most of the beef cattle and must furnish the bulk of the exports. That state has 5,209,000 cattle, and it had still more twenty years ago. It has room for more and with an attractive market there will be some expansion, but it is readily seen that no very large supplies can come from there in the near future. The annual output is not large in proportion to the total number, the fat steers going to market as four-year-olds. Prices have ranged from \$4.08 to \$5.04 per 100 pounds dressed. Cost of freezing and shipping is \$2.25 per 100 pounds. The price of Queensland carcasses, averaging around 6½c in London, does not indicate a high quality of beef. All Australia and New Zealand last year exported 1,127,222 quarters of beef. The trade has grown slowly in recent years in spite of an attractive market. Australia and New Zealand shipped last year 4,207,518 mutton and 4,390,585 lamb carcasses.

EXTRAORDINARY ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE.

On December 3d, during the week of the International show, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association will hold its Annual Combination Sale.

The offering consists of 52 head of the best Aberdeen-Angus cattle from a point of breeding and individuality that has ever been listed for a sale at Chicago. The animals have been selected from the leading herds of the

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or can be grown, wherever kafir corn grows or can be grown, wherever pea-vine hay grows or can be grown, there is a place for a Stover Alfalfa & Kafir Corn Grinder.

This machine can be used in nearly every section of the United States. It will cut and grind the fodder mentioned above and with this can be ground dry ear corn or shelled grains independently or mixed with the hay so that every feeder can produce his own balanced ration. We build a full line of Feedmills and Samsom Windmills. Send for catalog.

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country and over 80 per cent of the offering are represented by the Blackbird, Trojan Erica, Pride and Queen Mother families. There are 20 bulls listed which are of show yard character and fit to put at the head of any herd in the country.

The females are a superb lot, teeming with the best blood of the breed, and many of them have long lists of honors from recent fairs and shows.

Anyone in the market for a top-notch bull to place at the head of a herd or for a few choice females cannot afford to miss this sale. Everything is guaranteed by the Association through its members and contributors, who are as follows:

R. M. Anderson & Sons, O. V. Battles, Dwight Cutler, W. J. Miller, L. McWhorter & Son, Omer Catterson, Wilson Bros., John S. Goodwin, M. A. Judy, L. E. Fey, F. B. Turnbull, C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Escher & Ryan, J. D. Rogers, A. C. Binnie, Kansas Agricultural College, Escher & Dalgety and M. D. Himes.

A glance at the above names of leading breeders should convince everyone the Association is only listing top-notchers.

Send to Chas. Gray, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, at once for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale.

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50 SELECTED SHORTHORNS
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A Season of Learning, Entertainment, Brilliant Evening Shows
AND
A TRIP TO CHICAGO
LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

G. W. Robb, of Armstrong, Mo., had a car of hogs on market Saturday consigned to Hess Commission Co., which sold very well.

Cook and Lawless of Paloma, Ill., had two cars of hogs on the market Saturday that arrived very late, but notwithstanding this fact sold well by Hess.

B. G. Waddington of Montgomery county, Miss., was on the National Stock Yards market Monday with a car of Mississippi cattle to Milton-Marshall.

W. R. Galbraith, a regular shipper, of Saline county, Mo., was on the market Monday with a car of cattle that were sold by Milton-Marshall Commission Co.

Dodd & Mitchell, of Rutherford, Tenn., were represented on this market Monday with a car of 210-pound hogs to Clay, Robinson & Co. that topped the market.

C. A. Young & Bro., of Adair county, Mo., had two cars of hogs on Monday's market, which were sold satisfactorily by Milton-Marshall Live Stock Commission Co.

D. S. and S. J. Cantrell, big shippers of Wright County, Mo., had a mixed car of cattle on Monday's market. Blakely-Sanders-Mann disposed of them at a good price.

H. E. Bledsoe, of Green City, Mo., the popular trader of that town, had a car of hogs on the market Monday, which were sold by Hess Commission Co. at satisfactory prices.

McNamara Bros., of Linn County, Mo., were represented on the market Monday with a car of hogs that sold for \$7.85, by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Co.

B. Fennewald & Son, of Audrain county, Mo., had two loads of 1355-pound steers on Monday's market, which sold for \$8.45 by Woodson & Fennewald Commission Co.

C. A. Chittenden, of Adams county, Ill., had a car of badly mixed hogs on Friday's market. Blakely-Sanders-Mann sold them straight at \$7.75, and Mr. Chittenden was well pleased.

S. C. Norfleet, of Eugenia, Mo., had one car of cattle on Monday's market, consigned to Woodson & Fennewald Commission Co. The cattle averaged 1365 pounds and sold for \$8.25.

Col. H. C. Hill, of Van Buren, Iowa, was represented on Monday's market with a shipment of cattle, hogs and sheep to Long, Harlin & Co. Col. Hill is a great booster for this market.

W. P. Aull, of Lexington, Mo., was a visitor at the Stock Yards Thursday, accompanying a shipment of 200-pound hogs that sold at \$8.15 by Woodson & Fennewald Commission Co.

William Waddle, one of the biggest shippers of Northern Missouri, came in from Lancaster Monday with one load of sheep and one load of cattle, which were sold by Long, Harlin & Co.

Powell & Green, big shippers to this market from Pulaski county, Arkansas, were represented on the market with two cars of cattle Monday. The cattle were sold by Milton-Marshall Commission Co.

T. G. Long, a prominent shipper of Huntsville, Ark., had two cars of sheep and one car of cattle on Monday's market that were sold through the agency of the Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Commission Co. at very satisfactory prices.

J. W. Dickson, of Welch, Okla., was here Monday with a three-car consignment of cattle. He was well-pleased with results and has a nice consign-

ment on the road for later in the week. Mr. Dickson is president of the Bank of Welch. He consigns his stock to the Rafferty Commission Co.

John Hickerson, of Audrain county, Mo., was on the market Wednesday with a car load of steers which averaged 1207 pounds and sold for \$8.60, by Woodson & Fennewald Commission Company.

J. T. Johnson, of Maynard, Ark., came in Monday with a shipment of Arkansas cattle. Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Commission Co. handled the sale, and Mr. Johnson was well pleased with results.

D. E. Stark of Linn County, Mo., marketed a mixed car of cattle on the National market last week, including butcher cattle at \$7.50. This shipment was handled by the National Live Stock Com. Co.

H. W. Ford, of Argenta, Ark., was on the market Monday. He had a car of mixed cattle that topped the market in their respective classes. They were sold by Stewart, Son & McCormack Commission Co.

Morris & Griffith, of Rogersville, Mo., were represented on the National Stock Yards market Friday. They had in a car of hogs, which were sold by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co. at \$8.00 per hundred.

W. J. Baker, that great hustler from Brookfield, Mo., had a car of hogs on Monday's market that sold for \$7.75 per hundred, which was a good price considering their weight. Hess Commission Co. sold them.

Kurz Bros. (John, Harry and A. H.) of Pike county, Mo., were represented on Saturday's market with a shipment of hogs of their own raising, which were sold by Nally-Wells Commission Co. at satisfactory prices.

R. J. Mayes & Son, of Milan, Tenn., had a mixed car of cattle on Monday's National Stock Yards market. The consignment was handled by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co. and a satisfactory price obtained.

J. O. Chambless, a big shipper, of Hope, Ark., was on the National Market Monday with five loads of cattle that were sold at satisfactory prices by Woodson & Fennewald Commission Company.

Lay & McKinney, well-known stockmen of Texas County, Mo., were represented on the market last week. They had in a shipment of hogs that sold close to the top of the market. The National Live Stock Commission Co. sold them.

W. J. Houston, of Scott County, Ill., was a visitor to the National Stock Yards Saturday. He accompanied a shipment of hogs that sold straight at 8 cents a pound through the agency of Blakely-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Co.

Elam & Aly of Tensas County, La., had in a two car shipment of cattle on Monday, selling at various prices, among which were cows at \$5.50 per hundred. Mr. Charles Elam accompanied the shipment. The National Live Stock Com. Co. made the sale of this consignment.

H. W. Neuschafer, of Shelby county, Mo., was a well-satisfied shipper to this market last Thursday. He had in a car of hogs that averaged 263 pounds, that were sold by Woodson & Fennewald Live Stock Commission Company at \$8.25 per hundred, the top of the market for the day.

Hood & Orr, of Decatur, Ala., had a car of mixed cows, bulls and calves on Monday's market that were sold at very strong prices compared to other sales on the market. These gentlemen have long enjoyed the repu-

tation of being the largest shippers from that part of the country. Stewart, Son & McCormack handled the consignment.

Deaver & Smizer, Monroe County, Mo., shippers, were represented on the market last Tuesday with a car of lambs that topped the market at \$8.00 per hundred; also on Thursday at \$7.60. Both consignments were handled by Woodson & Fennewald Live Stock Commission Co.

N. E. Polivick, a big shipper and jolly good fellow of Carlyle county, Ky., was on the market Monday, accompanying a shipment of hogs, sheep and cattle. His sheep sold at the top of the market, while his hogs came within a nickel of the top, and his cattle sold well. He was very well pleased with his returns from the sales, which were made by Rafferty Commis-

sion Co. Mr. Polivick, in speaking of his Kentucky home, said: "I cannot deny that Carlyle county is the garden spot of the United States."

J. C. Diggs, one of the leading shippers of Audrain county, Mo., accompanied a shipment of six cars of yearling steers to the National Stock Yards market Monday. The steers averaged 1005 pounds each and sold at \$8.75 per hundred. Woodson & Fennewald Commission Co. handled the sale.

Live stock breeders and shippers who receive a sample copy of the RURAL WORLD are invited to become regular subscribers at the very low price of 50 cents a year. The paper is printed every week, so it costs you less than one cent a copy. Articles of value to both feeder and farmer will be found in each issue.

Woodson & Fennewald Live Stock Commission Co. National Stock Yards, Illinois

**Our Motto: "Giving Satisfaction," Good Fills, Good Sales,
Prompt Returns and Reliable Market Reports**

Why pay for poor service when ours costs you no more?

**We topped the market this year at \$9.80;
we topped the market last year at \$10.80,
which is the highest priced cattle ever sold
in the history of this market.**

We sell all grades of Cattle, as well as Hogs and Sheep, just as high. WHETHER YOU SHIP US ONE CAR OR A HUNDRED CARS, YOU RECEIVE THE SAME IDEAL SERVICE.

We gladly refer you to any one for whom we have ever sold stock, as our satisfied customers are our best and only solicitors. ALL WE ASK IS JUST A CHANCE TO SHOW YOU. WE ARE PLEASING OTHERS AND KNOW WE CAN PLEASE YOU.

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Milton-Marshall Live Stock Com. Co.,

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.

A BIG PURCHASE OF CALVES.

A. J. Milton, of Milton-Marshall Live Stock Commission Company, has just returned from West Texas, where he purchased four thousand Hereford heifer calves for their customers. Three thousand of these calves were bought for the B. F. Marshall Land and Investment Co., and B. F. Marshall, who is vice-president of Milton-Marshall Commission Company, to be fed on their 30,000 acre ranch in Scott county, Mo. Mr. Marshall is one of the extensive cattle feeders of this state, feeding each year a large number of these calves for baby beef, for which St. Louis is the banner market for this grade. On account of the open winters and fertility of the soil in Southeast Missouri, these calves are made quite good on wheat and rye pasture with a ration of ground corn and cottonseed meal and pea hay, which is grown in abundance in this locality.

They also purchased a large number for other parties at Sikeston and Charleston, Mo., to be handled in the same manner. These calves were purchased in West Texas, out of the very best herds that could be found, the bulk of them being purchased from McCutcheon Bros., Toyahvale, Texas, who range in the Davis Mountains, and Dougherty & Young, who range in the Black and White Mountains, with headquarters at Vanhorn, Texas.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle and Hogs Lower—Supply Somewhat Slow of Disposal—Hogs 10c to 15c Lower.

Receipts, Monday—Cattle, 6800 head; hogs, 11,500; sheep, 2500; horses and mules, 2100.

CATTLE—Beef steers offerings moderate and contained very few choice to prime beeves, bulk being on the medium to good grade order. The market was exceedingly slow right from the start, and less than half a dozen loads had crossed the scales by noon. The sellers kept the best steers until late in the day in an effort to better early bids, and there were several loads unsold at a late hour. A fair sprinkling went at \$7.85 @ \$8.40, while a string of Texas natives brought \$6.80.

Heifers were in fair showing, as far as volume was concerned, but there was very little quality about the offerings, most of the supply being of medium to good grade order. The bulk of the heifers cleared at declines of 10 @ 15c. Very few heifers breasted the \$8 mark and went above, the bulk going at \$6.25 @ 7.75.

Cows were in goodly supply, but included a slim offering of the choice grades. While sellers reported a few sales steady during the early hours, yet late in the morning declines of 10 @ 15c developed and bulk cleared at this discount. Most of the demand centered in stockers, although there were a few loads of feeders sold. Bulk of the feeders sold in a range of \$6.25 @ 6.85. Several loads of stockers cleared at \$5.25 @ 6.00 for the medium kinds and \$6.25 @ 6.50 for the most desirable grades. A few loads of Arkansas stockers brought \$4.75 @ 5.25.

The quarantine supply was limited to 50 cars. There was a fair demand for the steer supply, coming mainly from packers, and the moderate showing got action early in the day. Prices were on a good, steady basis throughout. A string of Oklahoma short-fed steers brought \$7.75, which was the top, and another string of Texas steers went at \$6.80. A load of light-weight Arkansas steers sold at \$5.25, while a bunch of Tennessees brought \$6.00.

HOGS—Some of the best medium and heavy hogs were not more than 5 @ 10c lower, but the general trade

was 10 @ 15c lower and pigs and lights were 15 @ 25c under the close of last week. It was a sort of draggy trade most of the day and the close was without any material change.

A single load of choice hogs went to one of the speculators at \$8, which was the top, while the bulk went at \$7.65 @ 7.90. Shippers and city butchers were better buyers than packers, but at that they were not at all anxious and did not secure many hogs. Hogs with quality, averaging around 200 pounds and over, met with the best demand and commanded best prices.

What hogs suited shippers and butchers sold at \$7.85 and upwards, but in order to go to these buyers the hogs must be strictly good quality and fat as they did not want the mixed or any hogs that were not good. Packers were willing to purchase the plainer hogs. Quite a good class of hogs went to the packers at \$7.75 @ 7.85, fair to medium light mixed offerings at \$7.50 @ 7.70, and the throwout rough hogs \$7.40 @ 7.60.

Buyers sorted the rough heavy hogs off pretty close and as no one but packers would purchase them they found a slow market. Best grade of lights sold at \$7.40 @ 7.75, fair grades \$7.20 @ 7.35, best quality pigs under 125 pounds went at \$7.10 @ 7.35, fair grades \$6.50 @ 7.00 and common kinds \$5.50 @ 6.25. All grades of pigs showed the decline, but the poorer grades suffered most.

SHEEP—It was a draggy trade the entire day, but still the offerings were well cleaned up at a reasonable hour. Good fat sheep or lambs were scarce. The market was about 60c lower on an average than the best time last week on both sheep and lambs. Offerings not fat found a dull trade.

A small lot of lambs sold at \$7.50, which was the highest price of the day, but nothing else sold above \$7.35, and many called that the real top of the market. Most of the good lambs sold at \$7.25 @ 7.35, with a fair grade of killers at \$6.75 @ 7.10, and poor offerings at \$6.35 @ 6.75, and the culls at \$5 @ 5.25. All the lambs that were not fat were sorted off so that the tops were made pretty good.

Most all of the mutton sheep went to the slaughterers at \$4.25, which is about the same as the latter part of last week, but at one time last week they were worth \$4.85. Choppers and good stockers went at \$3.50 @ 4.00, fair grades at \$2.75 @ 3.35, old cull sheep and canners at \$2.25 @ 2.65 and bucks at \$3.75.

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES—Southern buyers were on hand and were looking for the toppy kinds of animals, but are taking them on a slightly lower basis. Eastern buyers were not in a good attendance, and this has tended to be a drawback to the trade. Good big chunks and drafters are the kinds Eastern buyers are looking for, and these meet with better sales than other classes, although they are being disposed of on a slightly lower basis.

Heavy draft, extra..... \$210 @ 250
Heavy draft, good to choice. 175 @ 200
Eastern chunks, ex. quality.. 160 @ 200
Eastern chunks, plain..... 100 @ 135
Southern horses, ex. quality. 125 @ 150
Southern horses, plain..... 50 @ 75
Choice drivers, with speed.. 175 @ 275
Saddlers 150 @ 250
Plugs 5 @ 20

MULES—There was a fairly generous run of mules, but the size of the run did not seem to affect the condition of the market in the least. The quality kinds are the best sellers, as they have been all week.

16 to 16½ hands \$160 @ 280
15 to 15½ hands 100 @ 225
14 to 14½ hands 60 @ 140
12 to 13½ hands 50 @ 120
Plugs 20 @ 70

Cattle Department
J. W. Sanders
H. B. Sanders
F. F. Hunniger
W. E. Talkington
Geo. Tipton

Office
F. L. Ballard
Clara Lynch

Hog Department
H. W. Mann
Mike Daley
Sheep Department
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Incorporated 1890

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We Have Experienced Men That Make A Specialty of Buying Stockers and Feeders

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NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS

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SEED CORN

Johnson County White.

Despite the dry weather we have some fine seed, and it is not going to last long either. We are now selecting seed in the field and will get more later on while husking the crop. It is our experience that it is best not to shell and ship before January 1, but we are now booking orders at \$2.50 per bushel for shelled, and \$3.50 per bushel for crated seed.

Send your orders soon, or you may get left.
C. D. LYON,
Georgetown, Ohio.

Horticulture

THE BEST APPLES.

C. D. Lyon.

A friend wants my advice, and mine only, as to the best varieties of apples, mainly winter apples, and he says, "by best I mean in quality."

Now I know the best apples in Southern Ohio, but do not know the best for Missouri, where my friend lives; and suggest that he send my list to Dr. J. C. Whitten, Columbia, Mo., and see how many of my choice are selected for that state.

I am giving only sorts of A1 quality here, both as to bearing quality and grade for home use: Albemarle Pippin, Rome Beauty, Stayman's Wine-sap, Roxbury Russet, York Imperial, Baldwin, Spy, R. I. Greening, all of the Spitzenburgs, Yellow Bellflower, Grimes Golden, Canada Red, Gravenstein, Ortley, Higbee's Sweet, Jacob's Sweet and Walbridge.

These are winter varieties, and for summer we find nothing better than Chenango strawberry, Early Harvest and Duchess, with Maiden's Blush for fall.

In Missouri the Huntsman and Missouri Pippin are favorites in many places.

I have only given varieties that are of good quality for eating and cooking, as well as being good bearers. Ben Davis and all of his tribe are the best bearers we have but are not of as good grade for family use as those named.

PROMISING NEW FRUITS.

As the business aspects of fruit growing receive more definite recognition varieties will be planted more and more to meet particular conditions and for special rather than for general purposes, states the Agricultural Department Year Book in discussing some promising new fruits. For instance, under present conditions one of the most important requirements of a winter apple in many sections is that it have good cold-storage qualities. Summer apples were for a long period a minor commercial consideration, but for the past ten or fifteen years an important demand for them has developed in the eastern markets which has greatly stimulated the planting of early apple varieties in many sections where formerly they were little valued.

As the market demand for newer fruits increases and their culture becomes of greater commercial importance, new and better varieties or varieties better adapted to commercial needs will probably be developed. In the case of such fruits as the avocado and the mango, the commercial culture of which is comparatively new, there are as yet but few varieties in cultivation in this country.

The Eastman apple, now being cultivated in the upper Mississippi Valley, was planted and developed for the peculiar needs of this region, which is characterized by long, dry, cold winters. It has proved to be a remarkably early, regular and prolific bearer.

Until recent years planters of pecan trees have been greatly handicapped

in the selection of varieties because of the limited number of choice sorts which have shown special adaptability to particular localities. At present there are about fifty sorts of sufficient merit to make it possible to select varieties reasonably certain to succeed in any pecan-growing locality. Among these are the Burkett, Major, Owens, Warrick and Havens.

The Burkett produces from 50 to 55 nuts per pound and is of a roundish, oblong form; the Major produces from 85 to 90 nuts per pound and has a roundish, oblong form, tapering slightly at the base; the Owens averages from 60 to 65 nuts per pound and has an oblong, oval form, with tapering base and apex; the Warrick is rather below the medium in size, averages from 75 to 80 nuts per pound, has an oblong form with a rather short apex but longer base; and the Havens variety is medium to large sized, averaging from 65 to 70 nuts per pound, and has an oblong form with sharp base and blunt apex.

ATTRACTIVE SERVING OF FALL FRUITS.

The wealth of brilliant coloring of the fall fruits lends itself to the decorative side of our dining rooms and gives us a basis for many attractive combinations of color in our table service. The pale yellow of the late pears arranged with the deep blue concord grapes, is always very pleasing. The heavy clusters of red and white grapes placed against the deep-toned autumn coloring of the grape leaf gives another excellent touch. Red and yellow apples, or peaches, are most effective against a brown-toned background. In fact, a careful use of autumn foliage is always attractive, whether the leaves be used as a background or made the central figure in a table arrangement.

For table use all fresh fruit should be very carefully selected. Only whole, ripe specimens of good varieties being chosen. Apples, pears and plums should be washed and polished, peaches rubbed carefully, grapes shaken out in running water, and all defective pieces removed.

The arranging of fruit requires care, in that it is easily overdone, and may appear awkward rather than artistic, as in the over-use of foliage or a poor blending of tones suitable for combinations.

LOUISE PECK.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

The Apiary

BEE TROUBLES—ROBBING HIVES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In perusing my RURAL WORLD September 11 I read Mr. C. D. Lyons' article and noticed particularly what he had to say about his bees, stating that when he had come home after being away all day that his folks told him that the bees had run all the family in the house and made them shut the doors, and that he expected them to do the same the next day, but as they did not, he thought they were dry, and that water was placed for them that they were all right; also stating that the bees had not done well around there only early in the season, and that the bee moth was bad.

We have known it to occur that some people would get mad when they could not get to wet up, and we may have some of them here soon, as our city voted to go dry the 28th, and our county was already dry, but this is the first time we have ever heard of the bees going mad because they were dry. I think I can diagnose the case: From the way the bees

SEEDS

Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds,
CHAS. E. PRUNTY,
7, 9 and 11 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS

acted, I think if Mr. Lyon would have examined his colonies he would have found at least one of them without any bees or honey in the hive, as the other bees had robbed that hive all out, and robbing will make bees very cross, especially after they had got all in sight and are hunting for more, they will sting and fight most anything in sight. I fear Mr. Lyon's bees, or some of them, are affected with foul brood, and when they become weakened in numbers, they are not able to defend themselves, and it being a dry time so that the bees could not secure any honey from the fields, they went to robbing, and will do so whenever they can find a weak colony to work on. A colony of bees in a normal condition, that is, have plenty of bees with a good queen with them, are able to defend themselves, even if they did not have a hive to cover them and were out in the open on a tree. They can not only defend themselves against robber bees from other hives, but can well defend themselves against the bee moth. I have seen colonies that were in hives that had cracks in it that one could poke one's hand in it flat ways, and they not only defended themselves in that kind of a hive, but had wintered in that hive as well. I took a swarm out of a tree once that was open at the top and leaned towards the northwest. This had a large opening, about one foot in diameter, and it had wintered all right. Of course, it is not the best for bees to be so exposed, as it pays to have good shelter for them, but when I have related only shows that bees are well able to defend themselves against moths and any other robbers except men, who may know how to manage them.

Now coming back to foul brood; this is an infectious disease that bees may carry from one hive to another if the hive robbed is infected, and wherever a load of the infected honey is carried to, if in a hive of bees, causes infection of that hive. This

infected honey only affects the young larvae, or young brood, but where they do get any of this infected honey it kills them. It does not affect all the brood in the first affected hive, but spreads as time goes on until it does get all the brood in the hive or they become too weak in bees to defend themselves against moths or robber bees. When it commences in a hive it will only cause the death of just a few young bees, but keeps on increasing until it causes the destruction of the colony, as by destroying the young bees it soon causes so much depopulation in the hive that it is soon destroyed, sometimes in one season. Sometimes it may last two or more seasons in the affected hive, but usually will destroy it the first season.

There are two kinds of foul brood known, one called the American foul brood, and one called the European foul brood; both are bad, but bees have been known to recover from the European, but I have never heard of a case where one recovered from the American, but both of these may be cured with the proper treatment, which would take too long to relate in this article. However, we would advise any one that has bees that are dying or are losing out much, to try to secure a foul brood inspector, and they can give the proper directions how to handle the trouble. I know that there are other causes for bees to die, not only winter kill, but if a poor queen is in the hive that cannot produce plenty of young bees when hatched from the eggs laid, that the same condition may exist that Mr. Lyon describes with his bees. In fact, anything that hinders a colony of bees from having plenty of young bees to take the place of the old bees dying in the working season, will soon perish, but a good colony of bees are able to defend themselves against all comers except man, and it may be, bears. J. W. ROUSE.

Audrain County, Mo.

MEAT FROM THE SHELL

OR
HOW TO MAKE A DOLLAR STRETCH



PRICE 50¢



A THOUSAND THINGS
WORTH KNOWING
AND DOING



"MEAT FROM THE SHELL, or How to Make a Dollar Stretch," is such a valuable and helpful book that we recommend it to our readers, and fully believe that when they receive a copy and read it that they would not sell it for three times what it cost. Send prepaid with one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, \$1.00. Send your order at once.

The Poultry Yard

GLEN RAVEN EGG FARM NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: At this writing eggs are very scarce in the market here, and we are bid 35 cents a dozen on strictly fresh stock. "The cause of a scarcity of eggs at this time is the fact that most all mature laying stock are in moult and the spring hatching of pullets have not commenced laying yet. Here is where the fall of 1912 hatched pullet would play a good part. She will not moult this year, but if rightly cared for, she will lay right through the moulting season, and continue to lay all winter if treated right.

Most people think a fall hatched chicken is not worth fooling with—that they will droop around all winter and look like they never would develop into anything worth having on the place, but when spring-time comes the grass and insects become plentiful, they pick up amazingly and finally develop into the prettiest chicken on the place, with a large red comb, which denotes their healthy condition, and soon we find them looking for a nest. They will lay during the summer months and keep it up through the moulting season, when one dozen of their eggs will pay for the best hen on the place. They will average five eggs every seven days, or about two dozen eggs a month, that will sell all the way from 30c to 50c a dozen. Then the income from such pullets would be from 60c to \$1.00 each month during the fall and winter, and the cost of their keep would depend altogether on the surrounding conditions. In fact the conditions would cut a figure all the way through. I am now feeding 55 May hatched Brown Leghorn pullets with a view of bringing them into laying before Christmas. They are in nine separate apartments behind a seven-foot wind-break, comfortably housed in a bed of leaves over a foot deep. There is a dust bath under the leaves and plenty of sunshine and fresh air all day long, and of course I am feeding them with all the skill that my 30 odd years of practical experience teaches me is best to make hens lay—of which I will write in my next notes.

Missouri. E. W. GEER.

CONTAGIOUS CATARRH OF FOWLS (ROUP).

The affections of fowls that give the poultry raiser most concern, especially during the fall and winter, are those showing catarrhal manifestations in the head. Two kinds of catarrh may be recognized—the simple form, or common cold, and the contagious form, also known as roup. This latter is distinguished from another disease sometimes called roup, but more properly designated diphtheria because of its characteristic membranous exudate in the mouth.

Simple catarrh is a common disease of the air passages and is associated with improper housing that permits a damp atmosphere and undue exposure to drafts during cold, wet weather. Weak stock or poorly nourished birds

are more likely to be affected by those conditions than strong, vigorous, well-fed individuals. The affected fowls are more or less dull, their appetites are diminished, breathing becomes difficult, and thin watery discharge that later becomes viscid escapes from the nostrils or mouth.

It is usually only necessary to remove the cause of the condition to bring about recovery. In severe cases the mouth and nostrils should be washed out once or twice daily with 3 per cent boracic acid or 1 per cent creolin solution.

Contagious catarrh or roup is an infectious disease of great economic importance because of its wide distribution and the usual severity of its attack. Briefly stated, its symptoms are a sudden and severe cold with increased temperature of the head, generally diarrhea and extreme debility. In very acute cases death may ensue within a few days after the bird is observed to be sick. Usually the bad cases linger for a week or more and show progressively increasing symptoms. The secretions, instead of remaining fluid as in simple catarrh, become thick, purulent, or cheesy, and may obstruct the nasal passages, causing the mouth to be kept open to facilitate breathing. The inflammation may extend to the eye, and the resulting secretion accumulates, obstructing vision and occasionally forcing the eyeball from its socket. The fowl becomes emaciated, sleepy, and unconscious, strength is soon exhausted, and death follows. Milder cases may assume a more chronic form, symptoms being apparent up to six weeks or longer, when recovery may follow; or fowls may be more or less sick for several years, acute attacks developing when the vitality is lowered as a result of cold and dampness or other unavoidable conditions. It is these chronic cases that serve as carriers of infection and furnish the source of new outbreaks.

Roup spreads rapidly through a flock, affecting a large percentage of the birds and causing the death of a variable proportion according to the virulence of the contagion. Young birds are especially susceptible the mortality reaching 95 per cent at times; adult birds frequently recover.

Medical treatment may be undertaken with good chances of success. One of the best methods is to plunge the fowl's head into a vessel containing a 2 per cent solution of permanganate of potash and hold it there for half a minute. By this method the lining membrane of the nostrils and mouth is thoroughly bathed by the solution. Previous to the above treatment any secretions which have dried over the nasal openings should be removed. Affected eyes will respond rapidly to argyrol in 15 per cent solution. One or two drops should be placed in each eye twice daily. At the beginning of an outbreak the entire flock should be given Epsom salts in the proportion of one-third teaspoonful to each adult bird. A convenient way of administration is to dissolve the salt in water and use the solution in mixing a mash.

As the treatment of a large number of fowls takes time and is relatively expensive for ordinary stock, it is apparent that the best method of combatting roup is prevention. This can usually be accomplished by observing proper sanitary precautions.

To successfully guard against roup the poultryman or farmer must appreciate the fact that roup is an infectious disease resulting from the localization in the head of certain specific germs or microorganisms which by their rapid increase in number and toxic action on the system produce the abnormal symptoms above mentioned. These germs may be spread by various agencies. They may



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be brought to uninfected yards on the shoes or clothing of persons who have been among infected fowls, or on implements, incubators, etc., previously exposed; or they may be introduced by free-flying birds. However, by far the most direct and usual method of introduction is through the acquisition of infected fowls, or the exposure of healthy fowls to infected birds or cages at poultry shows.

It should be the practice of the poultry raiser when buying new stock to ascertain as far as possible whether the birds have been exposed to an infectious disease of any sort, and to further protect his flock by isolating the new birds for a period of two or three weeks and closely observing them. Birds exhibited at shows should also be quarantined for a similar period before returned to the flock. Precaution should be taken to close as far as possible the other avenues of infection.

When the disease has secured entrance into a flock, thorough measures of eradication may prevent its spread. All sick fowls should be isolated immediately, and treated if desired. Frequently it is a better policy to destroy those first affected, because of the danger of the infection being carried on the hands or clothing of the attendant to unexposed fowls in other pens. When birds are treated the operator should carefully disinfect his hands before feeding or handling other birds. The houses and runs should now be cleaned thoroughly, all litter and droppings being removed, and should be disinfected with carbolic acid in 5 per cent solution, or cresol in 3 per cent solution. All birds that die must be burned or deeply buried. To prevent the passage of organisms from infected fowls to healthy ones by means of the drinking water the water should be medicated with permanganate of potash in sufficient amount to give the solution a deep red color.

In badly infected flocks where roup reappears from time to time owing to the presence of chronic cases, it is advisable to dispose of the entire lot of fowls, disinfect the houses thoroughly, provide new runs if possible, and start again with fresh fowls from healthy stock, or with incubator chicks.

It is estimated that laying Pekin ducks require from two-thirds to three-fourths of a quart of food per day for each duck, or from 66 to 75 quarts per 100 ducks.

It is estimated that it requires the feathers from about 10 ducks to make a pound. The sale of which

just about pays the cost of dressing the fowls for market.

Sunflower seeds being very nitrogenous and rich in fats, not more than a quart should be fed to 30 fowls, twice a week.

It requires about four geese to make a pound of feathers. Picking live geese for their feathers is a practice that has been largely discontinued.

Ducks' eggs are in demand by confectioners, as they impart a glaze to their icing, which cannot be had with hens' eggs. For making plum puddings, duck eggs are more economical than those of fowls, being both larger in size and richer. In the household of the writer duck eggs are used in making all kinds of cakes, omelettes, cooking generally, and they are also relished fried.

The best way to clean drinking fountains, which cannot be reached on the inside, is to use scalding hot water and a big handful of shot. Fill the fountain about a quarter full of hot water, and then pour in the shot. Shake the vessel briskly so that the shot will scrape along the bottom and sides of the fountain. This will remove the scum and leave the fountains sweet and clean.

POULTRY SHOW CALENDAR.

Girard Poultry Show—Girard, Ill. Dec. 19, 1913. H. C. Rathgeber, secretary, Girard, Ill.

Alton Poultry Association—Alton, Ill. Dec. 10-13, 1913. A. F. Cousley, secretary, Alton, Ill.

La Belle Poultry Show—La Belle, Mo. Dec. 10-13, 1913. L. G. Larat, secretary, La Belle, Mo.

Granite City Poultry Association—Granite City, Ill. Nov. 18-21, 1913. J. W. Costley, secretary, Granite City, Ill.

River Valley Poultry Show—Trenton, Mo. Dec. 7-20, 1913. For information address V. O. Hobbs, Trenton, Mo.

Coliseum Poultry Show, St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 25 to Dec. 1, 1913. Henry Steinmesch, secretary, 220 Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri State Poultry Show—Kansas City, Mo. Dec. 11-16, 1913. T. F. Quisenberry, secretary, Mountain Grove, Mo.

Progressive Poultry Association—Mount Olive, Ill. Dec. 2-5, 1913. J. A. Schroeder, secretary, Mount Olive, Ill.

The Fort Worth Poultry and Pigeon Association—Fort Worth, Tex. Nov. 22-29, 1913. Emmet Curran, secretary, Fort Worth, Tex.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Poultry Association—Leavenworth, Kan. Jan. 30-29, 1914. Charles M. Swan, secretary, Leavenworth, Kan.

St. Louis Poultry Show, 1015-1019 Washington Avenue—St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. St. Louis, Nov. 24-29. James J. Long, secretary, 4115 Louisiana Ave., St. Louis.

The Tri-State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their first annual show at Bucklin, Kan. Dec. 2-5, 1913. For information write C. W. Gresham, president, or Mrs. Orville King, secretary, Bucklin, Kan.



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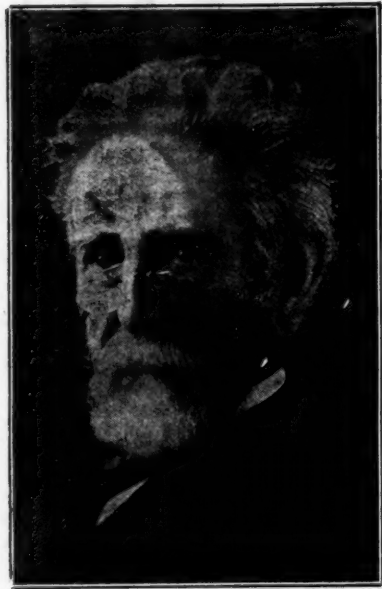
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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Norman J. Colman.

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Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

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The indications are that by firm and persistent adherence to his demand for legislation, the President can secure, in the near future, a law which sound financiers will analyze as 90 per cent good.

The United States can, by merely sitting still, prevent Dictator Huerta's triumph. The history of Latin-America shows clearly that no dictator can long maintain himself against discon-

tent at home unless he justifies his pretensions with success.

Export to the United States from Japan in 1912 amounted to \$84,000,000, constituting practically one-third of all that Japan exports. America annually consumes Japan tea worth about \$10,000,000.

How keen competition for trade through the Panama canal is indicated by the action of the Hamburg-American line in increasing its capital from \$37,500,000 to \$45,000,000 to provide for building new steamers.

It is discouraging to note that Cincinnati failed to re-elect Mayor Henry T. Hunt, who was carried into office on a reform wave and for two years has kept the faith by giving that city constructive, progressive and efficient government. Organized grafters could not work the Hunt administration.

Non-militant suffragists, who constitute the great majority of suffragists in England, will strengthen their cause in proportion as they disclaim sympathy with the militants and their reign of petty terror, but they are doomed to disappointment if they are hoping for speedy success as a reward for good conduct.

Because of the lateness of the season the bronze monument of Mark Twain, completed at Hannibal, Mo., recently, will not be unveiled until next spring. At that time appropriate exercises will be held. The figure of the humorist has been placed on a granite base in Riverview Park, overlooking the Mississippi River.

Business men in Kansas are coming to the relief of farmers in regions hard hit by last summer's drouth by extending credit so that what little grain was grown need not be sold but could be sown in fall wheat. This will yield pasturage as soon as it springs up, and the nibbling of the cattle will not hurt the crop next season.

Parcel post profits for the first year are beginning to look big—some \$30,000,000 is in sight for 1913, instead of the profit of half that sum originally estimated. The new post is sure to be a great financial success under the zone system of charges, but one cannot be sure what would happen if the agitation for a flat rate all over the country on the principle of letter postage should be successful.

President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College says: "The great need of the rural districts is leaders. They are the first real step in rural progress. They must be found among the rural people. There has been a notable lack of leaders in the country, not because men and women capable of leadership have not been produced there, but because they have not found their opportunity for leadership there."

Thirteen states passed laws during the present year allowing the use of convicts in the construction and repair of highways, according to a compilation by Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, assistant in social legislation in Columbia University, and chairman of the executive committee of the National Committee on Prison Labor. They are Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. As many other states had previously passed similar legislation, but few of the forty-eight states have not seen the wisdom of using prisoners to build and maintain public roads.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE ACTION.

David F. Houston, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, spoke on "The Organization of American Agriculture" before the 47th annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, at Manchester, New Hampshire. In his introduction Secretary Houston stated that it was time that all intelligent people put their heads together to consider rural conditions, which presented not a class problem but a national problem affecting city and rural population alike. Speaking of co-operation he said:

"Several things stand out very clearly at this stage of our knowledge. All this waste must be eliminated. In simple justice, the producer must be paid specifically for what he produces and for nothing else, and the consumer must receive what he thinks he purchases and must be willing to pay a fair price for a good product. It is absolutely clear that before the problems of rural credit and of marketing, the individual farmer, acting alone, is helpless. Nothing less than concerted action will suffice. Co-operation is absolutely essential. The same business sense and the same organizing genius which have placed this nation in the front rank in industry must be invoked for agriculture.

"I am not advocating an organization which shall attempt to establish a closed market and to fix prices. I am advocating simply an economic arrangement which will facilitate production and enable the producer to find the readiest and best market for his product and the consumer to receive his supplies at the lowest cost. Nor am I thinking of concerted effort which shall proceed from above downward. It must associate itself with some particular product which is more or less capable of being standardized and the object must be to overcome some specific difficulty. It goes without saying that the members of the co-operative society must be those who are bonafide producers and that every approach of the exploiter must be aggressively repelled. The object must be specifically economic and not remotely political.

"Here again the need is for information. Types of organizations which operate successfully abroad can not necessarily be imported into this country without modification. A form helpful for one undertaking is not necessarily the best for another, and one successful in one community under certain conditions can not necessarily be expected to succeed under other conditions in another community. There are many facts to be ascertained. We are aggressively conducting a survey; we desire to know and to estimate the various sorts of enterprises afoot to be able to tell the people on what principles they may organize and for what purposes.

"This brings us sharply up against the whole problem of the organization of rural life. That rural life should be organized and can be organized is clear; various agencies are definitely attacking its intellectual side. We are effectively studying rural physical improvements, especially good roads. The country is aroused concerning it. It realizes that good country roads are prerequisite for many important rural undertakings. They are prerequisite for better marketing, for better schools, for comfortable living and for the promotion of social life.

"There is obvious need of organization for sanitary purposes and for social development. Whether all these shall come through definite attack of private or public agencies, or as by-products, makes no difference; they must come. We can no longer entertain the notion that rural life shall remain isolated, disjointed and unorganized. Its organization is a na-

tional, economic and social necessity. It is more difficult to organize a scattered rural population than a concentrated one, but the great need is to give the rural population at least approximately the primary advantages which the town enjoys. The town is organization, and because of its organization and of its consequent advantages, it has tended to attract to it the most ambitious youth of the country. The task of rural organization is difficult, but as the greatest educator of America has said: 'The difficulty of a task constitutes no reason for declining it.' And in this way lies the largest promise for national up-building and stability."

It is estimated that in the Balkan war it cost \$745,000,000 to kill 228,000 men. This works out at \$3,268 per capita; cannot gunmen be hired cheaper in New York? If "war is murder" it cannot be said to be scientifically efficient murder.

An attempt is to be made, in connection with the centennial celebration at Baltimore of "The Star Spangled Banner," to induce the country to accept a bowdlerized edition of Key's poem which has been prepared by Miss Henrietta G. Baker, supervisor of music in the schools, with the sanction of the centennial committee. Some of the words, it has been objected, "have no place in a song of a nation that has acted as peace arbitrator," and these are to be eliminated; the school children are already being drilled in the revised version. But it is to be hoped that the hand of sacrilege will spare "O say, can you see." Because that is pretty much all that most people know till they come to "long may it wave."

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois takes a year's leave of absence to study the soils of southern states for the southern settlement and development organization, and believes that this new movement has enormous possibilities. Half a century ago England and Germany were raising 14 bushels of wheat to the acre, as the United States does now; by scientific study of the soil this has been increased to 29 bushels in Germany and 33 in England. In Illinois he has achieved striking results, and he believes the possibilities of the South to be still greater because of the ideal climate for agriculture. The Legislature of Mississippi recently appropriated \$30,000 for experimental work, and the other southern states are expected to take similar action.

Bible reading in the public schools has been upheld in the district court at Shreveport, La., by Judge Land, who has dissolved an injunction obtained against the Caddo parish school board to prevent the new rule permitting Bible reading from being put into effect. Catholics and Jews had united in the protest. Judge Land declares that the Bible contains the highest code of morals known to mankind, and that good morals are necessary to good citizenship. Moral instruction is as essential as mental training, and he holds the school board justified in allowing the use of the Bible as a textbook in morals. Its use, he ruled, is not made unlawful by the possibility that it might be abused for sectarian propaganda, and the time for the courts to interfere is when the privilege is misused. The King James version he held not to be sectarian, and he also observed that the school board's action leaves the teacher free to use any edition or to read from the Old Testament only, or not to read the Bible at all. Nor are pupils required to attend the reading. It is plain that the situation will put a responsibility and some pressure upon the individual teacher.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

November 9, and we are having a real snowy winter day. I went to a sale yesterday, and as old pitchforks, plows and axes did not bring more than new ones, the man called the sale off, as he said, "I ain't a-goin' to make no saccrificet outen my property." After the sale (?) was over I went to town and found seven men loafing in the livery stable office, although they could have all been getting a dollar and a half each per day working on the roads a mile from town, and perhaps four times seven more were loafing around the other places in town.

We had an election November 4 and took a vote on the proposition to exempt the bonds of cities, towns, railroads, telephones and other corporations in the state from taxation. The cities and big towns all voted to exempt the bonds, but the country voted to keep the tax on them, and now the city papers are squealing like stuck pigs over the result.

Business called me to Cincinnati, and to save one trip to town I went down from the election, so I got to see the city people celebrate because the "ins" were going out and the "outs" were going in. The result of the election did not make one cent's worth of difference to anybody excepting the office holders and their families, perhaps 1000 or so people in all, but fully 50,000 people were on the streets blowing horns, ringing bells, grinding horse fiddles and yelling like wild Indians.

To help things along, the hotel I stopped at caught fire, at 9:30 p. m., and as it was right on the edge of the big election jamboree, the firemen had scarcely room to work the engines, but they got the fire out, saving my old overcoat and my grip, which did not have anything in it but a twist of tobacco and a nightshirt.

The next day I was up in a law office on the fifth floor of an office building, and we heard a band coming up the street. On looking out, we saw that the band and about 500 people were escorting a man in a plug hat and tail coat, wheeling a man in linen duster and straw hat in a wheelbarrow, prominent citizens, settling an election bet.

Somebody has said that more than half the people in the world are of unsound minds, and I guess that he might have included the other half.

I see nothing new about the city excepting that I note the gradual increase in the cost of living, an increase wholly out of proportion to the increase in prices paid to those who produce the eatables.

A neighbor and I sat down to supper together in a restaurant, he ordering milk toast, as he has a bad stomach, and I ordering a small steak, as my digestive apparatus is in first-class shape. He paid 20 cents for three little pieces of bread and a gill of watered milk, and I paid 45 cents for a quarter of a pound of meat out of an old dairy cow, and a cup of coffee.

About 11 o'clock that night, for I had to stay up until they got the water out of the hall leading to my room, I met an old friend who had won a \$100 election bet, and he insisted on oysters, so we went to an oyster joint, and he paid 50 cents for my "fry" and 40 cents for his "stew."

I went to bed at 11:50 and told the clerk to call me at 7 in the morning, but I woke up about usual hog-feeding time, and at 5 o'clock I was walking the street, watching the other sleepy-looking fellows who had been celebrating the election.

For breakfast I had half a small boiled mackerel, 20 cents; cup of coffee, 5 cents; a plate of cakes, 10

cents, and the mackerel was the half of one not nearly as big as those we buy in our town three for a quarter.

When I can get a job in a city at about \$10,000 a year I will move my family there, as I think that it would take just about that amount to keep us, and I do so love the excitement and bustle of a great city.

November 9, p. m. Several young people were here for dinner, and I guess the total cost at about \$1. Three big fried chickens, two kinds of potatoes, butter beans, cold slaw, pickles, etc.; all the money cost, 50 cents for oysters, and what the coffee and sugar cost.

Snowing a blizzard. Four inches on now. Stock all under shelter and lots of feed in.

November 11. Six inches of snow on the level and as much as 7 feet in drifts.

PLOWING OATS IN THE FALL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: There are many agricultural writers who do not approve of fall plowing of land, but recommend cover crops that the loss of fertility may be prevented. I do not endorse this theory in whole. In the Northern states the ground usually remains frozen most of the winter and is much of the time covered with snow. Whether the ground is frozen or not, the snow makes an admirable covering, and the conditions are unlike those of extreme Southern latitudes. An Institute lecturer gave the following advice which is well worth repeating and which I can endorse from personal experience:

"We plow our fields in equally divided lands, plowing 'out' this time and 'in' or the other way, the next time, thus keeping them comparatively level. We do our deep plowing in the fall so that the winter's freezing and the spring thawing will correct, or tame soil that has been turned over for the first time (or not in many years). The dead furrows are run out well, and all water furrows are made so as to carry all water off in the spring in a hurry. If there is no standing water, there is no danger of the ground puddling or baking where it is a little heavy."

"Land prepared in this way means a week earlier sowing oats, and the earlier sown oats are always the heaviest and best, and less liable to hurt by rust. It means an earlier harvest, and if you wish to sow the oat stubble to wheat, you can plow the ground earlier and get a better seed bed."

In the above quotation there is omitted a suggestion which I consider of much importance, viz: the application of fertilizers at the time of fall plowing. If the oats follow a corn crop which has been heavily fertilized, say with 500 to 600 pounds of high grade fertilizer per acre, or a rich dressing of barn manure, some of the fertilizer may be withheld until spring, but as oats, like other grains, require a liberal supply of both phosphoric acid and potash to produce an abundance of grain and to stiffen the straw thus preventing lodging, these mineral elements should be applied in the fall. The full effect of mineral fertilizers cannot be obtained unless they are applied some time previous to planting or sowing of crops, and the best time to apply them is in the fall and plowing them under for the spring planting.

Bone meal is a good carrier of phosphoric acid. Should this be applied to the land, or a super phosphate—either of rock or bone, which it renders soluble—the phosphoric acid very soon combines with lime and other minerals and is fixed there.

Potash, which is an important element in the oat crop, is also readily fixed in the soil and can economically be applied in muriate of potash.

We always have preferred to apply

both potash and any carrier of phosphoric acid in the fall and harrow it in. By spring they have become part of the soil. By all means, and it is not yet too late, nor will it be so long as the ground is not frozen, prepare the oat ground this fall for an early and a good crop next year.

E. A. SEASON.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

By C. D. Lyon.

Several questions have come in during the past two weeks and the answers will indicate the nature of them.

B. W. F., Missouri: It is getting late to sow timothy, but we have had excellent success sowing in January. We usually sow a gallon per acre, but if seeding for meadow to lay some years, would double the amount. Alsike clover or red clover may be sown at the same time.

D. N., Missouri: Our hog breeders make a square cross between Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China, using Duroc boar, and claim that they get larger litters than from either breed in its purity. Most of them continue to breed the cross bred sows for three or four, often more, generations, using a pure bred and generally registered boar. We are not hog breeders, but if we were would keep pure breds, as we have little faith in the cross breeding idea.

L. F. W., Illinois: The serum treatment is a reliable preventive of hog cholera, but good results need not be expected if cholera is already present. Our best veterinary authorities say, that there is absolutely no dependence to be put in the various nostrums said to cure cholera, and that the best that can be said of any of them is, that it may assist to keep the hogs in good condition. We never have hog cholera here—have not had it in over 50 years, all due to the fact that we do not import feeders from the large markets.

E. E. E., Kentucky: The best way to keep rabbits from peeling young fruit trees is to wrap the trees with something the rabbits cannot gnaw through. We generally use corn stalks or tobacco stalks, tying them top and bottom with bale wire. There is a wood veneer tree protector that costs but a cent or two and lasts for years, and a friend of mine says he uses common screen wire.

Alex. D., Indiana: Yes, if your 1912 seed corn has been kept in a perfectly dry place you may rely upon its growing well next spring, and I would prefer it to most corn grown this year. Be sure to test it before planting, but I think that you run no risk in using it.

S. F. P., Missouri, writes to ask if 1912 oats kept dry will grow next spring. I once sowed a bushel of three-year-old oats and had a fine stand, and several times used two-year-old oats with satisfactory results. I never had any smut in oats from old seed, and have a theory that the smut spores do not survive the second season. Oats are a small crop here, but where they are largely grown it would pay to test this theory. I never planted any seed corn more than two seasons old, for example 1896 seed in 1899, and it came up about 80 per cent, but I am going to plant an ear of 1909 next spring.

Wolves have been causing a heavy loss to sheep and goat owners in the southeast part of Callaway county again. Friday night they killed eighteen sheep for J. Lee Kemp of the Toledo neighborhood. They were all found lying close together the next morning with their throats torn and the blood sucked from the bodies.—Fulton (Mo.) Sun.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Frank Osterloh, who has a productive apple orchard of about eight acres, has marketed something over 2,500 bushels this season. He has averaged about 75 cents a bushel for all he sold (including wind falls).—Hartsburg Truth.

Charles L. Elzea has received from the Missouri Fish Commission two ten gallon cans of croppie to stock his pond. Edward Longmire also received one ten gallon can of the same kind. These gentlemen are enterprising farmers.—Monroe City Democrat.

George McFall, referring to the great change that has taken place in the Osage river valley, states that farmers will have an abundance of feed for all kinds of stock through the winter. Blue grass is good, and the wheat fields are ready to turn on.—St. Clair County Democrat.

There is talk of parties putting in a rock-crusher in Jackson to manufacture fertilizer for the farmers. The farmers in many states are using crushed rock for fertilizer, and one of the most profitable investments a farmer can make is to purchase a good supply of it for his land.—Jackson Cash-Book.

S. J. Hopson was transacting business in Skidmore recently and while there he took several views of the Wm. W. Grigsby orchard, two and a half miles west of Skidmore. The orchard contains 110 acres and is said to be among the finest in the state. It is estimated that this orchard will net the owner \$50,000 or more this year, this figure being based on what fruit has already been sold.—Burlington Junction Post.

Where a sod field is to be put in corn next spring fall plowing is especially valuable. The sod field has a great many roots in the surface soil which have fed thousands of grubs and worms. Next spring when that field is planted to corn these grubs and worms will wake up and hunt around for some young, tender roots upon which to feed. Fall plowing offers the best remedy known.—H. H. Laude in Palmyra Spectator.

Jamesport was favored with perfect weather for its fourth annual Corn Show last week, and they were big and interesting days for that hustling and enterprising town. The show demonstrated that the drouth did not get all of the corn in Daviess county, and emphasized the splendid resources of the Jamesport country. Of course the corn exhibit was not all that it would have been with a more favorable crop year, but it was extra fine, considering the long drouth of the summer.—Gallatin North Missourian.

In the history of our career we have known many remedies advertised for the removal of freckles, brown spots, wrinkles, pimples, blackheads and facial blemishes, but most of them have died out. Only a few survive longer than a few years, and the only one we know of which has stood every test put upon it for over thirty years is the popular remedy known as Beautiola, made by the Beautiola Company of St. Louis, Mo. This company manufactures a full line of toilet articles which give universal satisfaction.—From Ladies Every Day News.

The strangest family ever seen in Monroe county is on the Wetmore farm just east of Paris. It is composed of a female Shepherd dog, a litter of puppies and two pigs. The pigs were adopted by the mother dog and nursed back to life after they had been removed from the hog pens in a dying condition. The old dog's attachment for them was so pronounced from the start that she showed fight when anyone sought to disturb them. The pigs quickly regained their strength and are now fat and healthy and continue to board with the motherly old Shepherd.—Paris Appeal.

Home Circle

COURAGE.

Because I hold it sinful to despond
And will not let the bitterness of
life
Blind me with burning tears, but look
beyond
Its tumult and its strife;
Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad
breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop
kissed,
That God's love doth bestow—
Think you I find no bitterness at all,
No burden to be borne, like Chris-
tian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to
fall
Because I kept them back?
Why should I hug life's ills with cold
reserve,
To curse myself and all who love
me? Nay!
A thousand times more good than I
deserve
God gives me every day.
And in each one of these rebellious
tears,
Kept bravely back, he makes a rain-
bow shine;
Grateful I take his slightest gift—no
fears,
Nor any doubts are mine.
Dark skies must clear and when the
clouds are past
One golden day redeems a weary
year;
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at
last
Will sound his voice of cheer.
—Celia Thaxter.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
CHILDREN'S DRESS.

By Mrs. J. T. Mardis.

Dear Sisters of the Home Circle, did you ever go to your district school to just take note of how the children are dressed nowadays? They used to come to school quite sensible looking with dresses for the girls to suit the occasion. I have noticed girls now come to our country schools quite out of place in dress. As a usual thing the school room furniture is quite dusty and no matter how careful a child may want to be, the clothes it wears is proving the dust cloth; fact is, when I looked for a seat I hesitated to be seated because I did not like to think I looked like a dust cloth when leaving, so I used my handkerchief and brushed away a little of the dust. I trusted that it would be noticed and that dusting would be practiced in the school.

However, I want to say something about dress. I noticed most of the girls dressed quite good enough to be Sundays; light in color, even clear white dresses. After taking note of surroundings I concluded my girlie should not go to school in white or real light colors. So I have a nice supply of gingham for her, neatly trimmed, and believe it is far more sensible looking, and gingham will stand school wear admirably well, and will make much less washing. In using ribbons for the hair I do not use them every time, as that soon makes them mussy looking and have to be replaced by new ones. I tie the ribbon in pretty bows and pin them fast to the hair, where the hair is first tied in place and in this way the ribbon lasts a long time. Some I

make a bow or rosette on each side, having ribbon across the top and fasten hat rubber for the under part ribbon fixed in this way is soon put on and is quickly and easily slipped off at night before retiring.

There is just this difference in some folks never getting ahead because their management is poor. It isn't always how much we have to spend; it's how far we can make a little go that counts in accumulating anything. I would rather manage closely and have a home than to use things too fast and be homeless.

When times are good and no troubles come it may not matter about a home; but when things do not come flush and troubles come, it's then when a "home" counts, is it not?

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
NOT WHAT TO EAT,
BUT HOW TO EAT IT.

By Essilyn Dale Nichols.

DYSPEPSIA (the word should be written in capitals) is a very common disease among civilized people; and as unnecessary as it is common.

Why?

Because, although people of the present generation are trained to it from infancy by fond fathers and mothers who in turn are trained to it by fond grandfathers and grandmothers, it is much easier to train children to avoid it than it is to train them to court it; and such training is the simplest way to attain perfect health for future generations.

Adults there are, and probably always will be, who, in some respects, never grow up. They cling tenaciously to a few childish characteristics and refuse to exchange them for more advanced ideas until they are firmly lodged in their dark-age stronghold of non-progression.

Some people may contend that this is as it should be; that one part of humanity is simply more "set" in its ways than is the other part. Conceding this, there is still wide room for question; for, like every other thing in the world, it can be carried to extremes.

Imitation for instance; which is essentially a childish prerogative, although we are all imitators more or less but—because our fathers and mothers or grandfathers and grandmothers were known cultivators of invalidism is no reason why we should follow in their footsteps.

It is perfectly right and proper that we should adopt from our ancestral book such qualities as seem to us GOOD; but it is also equally right and proper that we should consign the detrimental ones to the rubbish heap of past beliefs where they belong.

Dyspepsia, and stomach trouble in all its various stages and forms, belong to this rubbish heap and should be put there.

If your children show a tendency toward contracting it, change your mode of training at once, for there's something radically wrong with that training and the only sure remedy is change. If YOU have the disease, even in its lightest form, get rid of it.

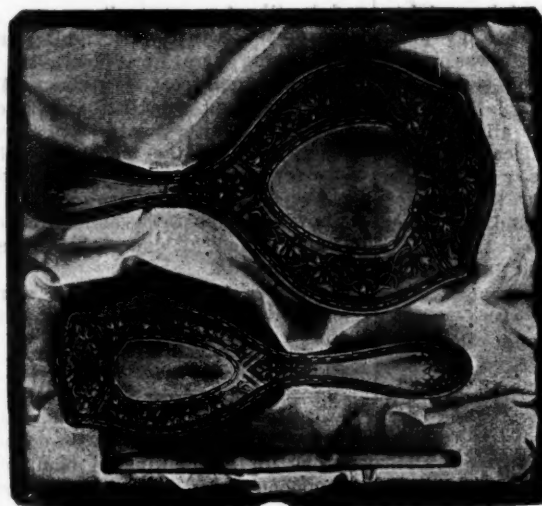
Begin now. Your tongue, your teeth and the dinner table will bring you gratifying results if you will change your mode of treatment regarding them.

Teach your children by precept and example that teeth were made to CHEW with; that work left undone by them must be performed by the stomach; and that when the stomach is finally exhausted by the extra demands made upon it, it will rebel and cause trouble.

Train yourself to eat slowly. It may be necessary to concentrate your thought on every mouthful you take, at first, but the results are worth it.

The overcoming of haste in eating is probably one of the most difficult

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habits with which civilized people must contend; but as it is too important to be passed lightly over, we should, figuratively speaking, grit our teeth and go after it with a cudgel.

Make your training lessons a matter of special ceremony if you like, and the extra attention paid them will incite the children to a greater desire to emulate.

Good stomach health doesn't depend so much on what you eat as on how you eat it. A normal appetite will call for the things that are best for you, and it depends on your preparation of them before they enter the stomach whether they contribute to your well-being or otherwise.

Thorough mastication of all foods taken into the stomach is a better antidote for dyspepsia than all the medicine you can swallow, and it's the natural way to be well and keep well.

Your body was built for a purpose; your teeth were provided as a help, not a hindrance, to your body. It's YOUR brain and YOUR common sense that must direct them right; why not assume control and make them do their duty! You'll find that you'll feel gloriously good, and your stomach will be thankful to the end of its days, if you do.

WHY NOT DO IT?

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
SPRAYING ORCHARDS.

By Nettie B. Richmond.

"In that good old apple picking time," by E. W. Geer, of Southeast Missouri, reminds me that some of our neighbors here in Southwest Missouri who sprayed their orchards have some fine apples.

James Payne, who is a subscriber of your most valuable paper, gathered thirty bushels of fine apples of the Ben Davis, Winesap and other varieties. They are selling at a dollar a bushel.

It is a good thing that the nurseryman here in Bolivar as well as elsewhere are compelled to fumigate all their fruit plants and trees except strawberry plants, thus diseases will be eradicated. The nurseryman here has a wooden box in which to fumigate and uses medicine in it so poisonous that to inhale it causes death.

In my last article I mentioned about planting peach seeds in the autumn because my mother always taught me to do so. I recently read the following in The Fruitman and Gardener:

"The seeds of the plum, peach, apple, pear and cherry should be planted in October; they should have been kept in damp earth, as none of these tree seeds should be allowed to dry out, do not plant where water will stand on them in winter and cultivate well in spring."

After the rains begun our Kentucky wonder beans that had stood there all summer bore so many nice beans until the frost came. We are selling greens, green onions, etc., yet.

The people in this vicinity had an abundance of peaches, some of the seedling varieties were real fine. We found great pleasure in canning, preserving and drying a great many. Some late varieties were on the trees when the last snow came.

A good deal of wheat and rye is sown in this locality, and it is growing off well, making good pasture.

We live in sight of a cemetery where they rake the pine leaves or needles and burn them. We often get these pine leaves and mulch our strawberry, raspberry and blackberry fields with them.

Bolivar, Mo.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A TALK ON FLOWERS.

By Early Alice.

If Mrs. Mardis will plant Sweet Williams in late summer or fall about the time wheat is sown she will secure blooms the next spring. These flowers are too fine to be neglected, even though slow to bloom. We had both single and double flowers that bloomed all summer in spite of dry weather and hot winds. The cut worms eventually killed the last old plant. However, from late sowing plants are two inches high now.

When my chrysanthemums were first set out each one was located on a diagram of the yard. Last fall they failed to appear true to name, so now they are just set higgledy-piggledy in two round beds to just mix it will. Next spring I'll order from a different florist as I'm anxious to once more possess Black Hawk and Golden Wedding, which were once among our choice flowers.

Marigolds are the most determined bloomers in our yard. Two or three frosts and freezes failed to turn a petal for them.

We lost all our roses but two—they are blooming now—full of young buds.

Unlike C. D. Lyon, our turnips are not bothered any yet with green bug

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Blood Medicine

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(lice). We have about half an acre planted for chickens and hogs as well as ourselves.

We have pests and floods and drouth enough to daunt the bravest hearted farmer. Just lately it was rats and rabbits which ate the corn in the field, cut down cane to secure the seed-head. Traps are set every night and have been for two months. Every morning from one to four rats are in traps.

Flowers must be watched constantly, else some vile worm or bug gets in his work of destruction. It doesn't appear to me that such was the case long ago. Of one thing I'm certain, our fathers never knew a potato beetle. The first appeared here in 1900, and they certainly came to stay.

The worst flower pest I have to watch is cut worm. It has been impossible for me to save pansies through the summer on account of worms.

Before another year I'd like to know how to rid the soil of cut worms.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
DIRECTING THE MIND INTO
PROPER CHANNELS.

By J. M. Miller.

Winter is almost upon us again, and as the days are gliding swiftly by, I often while at work find myself musing and thinking upon many subjects, and I often wonder if everybody else is subject to such moods where the mind is continually busy and the brain active throughout the day and sometimes during the hours of darkness when the body is restless. This brain work appears to be often thrust upon us and sometimes even when the body is utterly exhausted this brain work will involuntarily go forward and we cannot suppress it at all times.

The soul of man is very valuable in the sight of God, and there is no doubt but that one of the purposes the Creator had in view when He endowed human beings with great mental power was that their happiness here would thereby be greatly increased. There is an infinite gap between God and humanity, and there is also a great gap between man and the animals. We learn from the Scriptures that man occupies a position but little inferior to that of the angels, and as variety appears to be stamped on all of the works of the Creator, we have reason to believe that among the countless millions of celestial worlds that adorn the firmament, there must be various gradations of intelligence among the beings that inhabit those worlds. It is likely that terrestrial beings occupy a position in the scale of intelligence far inferior to the inhabitants of many of the celestial worlds, as our planet is inferior in size and in point of splendor and magnificence to most other orbs, and was evidently constructed along with some others to become the abode of fallen creatures. It is most likely that among the orbs of heaven there are comparatively few that were constructed to become the abodes of fallen creatures.

It was likely God's purpose in constructing such worlds and in permitting them to be peopled with fallen creatures that He, for His own honor and glory might redeem them from their lost condition, and by this means demonstrate to the hosts that inhabit the heavenly bodies as well as the people who inhabit our earth, the fact of His inscrutable wisdom and grand designs, and also the goodness and beneficence of His nature in thus pardoning and bringing into favor lost, ruined, rebellious, disobedient and helpless subjects, and in this way restoring them to the same condition that the sinless beings of other worlds are in.

I have written these lines to try to impress the minds of the readers with the idea that if men and women will train their minds and direct their thoughts into proper channels they will enjoy life better and will be happier and more useful in society. Our domestic animals are incapable of thinking, and, of course, all the enjoyment they experience is in eating, drinking and sleeping, and some men and women of sluggish minds resemble the animals in this respect, as they get little real enjoyment out of life. The miser thinks he enjoys life when all of his thoughts are directed toward the making and hoarding of dollars, and his thoughts are not often directed into proper channels. The man of fierce countenance who often indulges in revengeful thoughts, will not be able to conceal his true character from the men he associates with, for his countenance will betray the evil propensities of his nature, though he tries ever so hard to appear in a different light. If we train our minds right and frequently indulge in ennobling thoughts, our conduct will generally be of the right kind and our countenances will glow and indicate that we have reverence for God and that we love and are kind to our fellow creatures. A great many people appear to have an ardent love for their near relatives and but little for others that are not related to them.

I have often thought that this would be a happy world if every one would treat strangers and neighbors the same as most people treat their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. Such a condition would be very pleasing in the sight of heaven, but it seems like fallen creatures are to a great extent incapable of such unselfish love. There are a few persons who will dare death to rescue others who are in great danger, but self love is predominant in every land and great numbers of self-willed men are seeking happiness in other ways than those ordained of heaven. So many mistaken men seem to think there is no other route to happiness except the golden route, where man often swindles man in a wild endeavor to secure treasure. The contented man who shelters his family in a log hut is sometimes far more happy than the millionaire.

I have endeavored in this article to show that it is one of heaven's greatest blessings and much conducive to our happiness, that we are endowed with mental power to reason and think deeply upon many subjects. There are legions of men who are mentally indolent and who do not appreciate this quality and do not cultivate their thinking powers, and who pass through life and get but little good out of it, and their happiness is of such a nature that it would not be enjoyable to deep thinkers and reasoners. Were we destitute of thinking power, would we be unable to converse with one another? All animals are considered incapable of thinking; yet there appears to be something in their nature which would cause us to think they are not entirely destitute of thought.

J. M. MILLER.

Written for the RURAL WORLD. A FRENCH FLOWER PLANT.

By C. D. Lyon.

Wife has a chrysanthemum plant that bears flowers of three distinct colors, white, pink and yellow, all from the same stem, but on separate branches.

It is just of an ordinary type of hardy chrysanthemum, growing by the side of the house near the kitchen door, and I do not know where she got the plant, neither did I ever see one like it.

I wish that our readers who are "up" in floriculture would tell me if they know anything like this plant, or is it unique in its habits?

This is the time to give the flowering plants some winter protection, and for this purpose there is nothing better than a few inches of leaves. For the more tender plants it is well to cover the roots with fine earth to the depth of say three inches and then use the leaves.

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.



In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say, large, small or medium.



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Pasta Lucetta will do it. Worth Dollars to you; costs but 50c postpaid; money back if not satisfied. Perry Chemical Co., 312 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Dept. A.

Articles of clothing from wood fiber are being made in Europe. The material for a suit costs about fifty cents. Clothing made of this material, however, can not be washed.

9732. Ladies' Dressing Sack.

Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. Price 10c.

9764. Ladies' Fancy Aprons and Sewing Bag.

Cut in one size, medium. It requires 7/8 yard of 27-inch material for Heart Apron, 2 1/4 yards for Bretelle Apron, and 1 yard for Bag of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

9748. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material for a 4-year size. Price 10c.

9462. Girls' Coat and Cap.

Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 1 yard of 20-inch material for the cap, and 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for the coat for a 2-year size. Price 10c.

9751. Ladies' Blouse Waist, With Chemisette.

Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

9741. Child's Rompers.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 3-year size. Price 10c.

9749-9745. Ladies' Costume.

Waist 9749. Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9745. Cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. This calls for TWO separate patterns 10c for each.

9731. Ladies' Combination Corset Cover, Drawers.

Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 1 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for the corset cover, 2 1/4 yards for the drawers with 2 1/4 yards of embroidery 5 inches wide for ruffling for a medium size. Price 10c.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 321 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

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Horseman

H. A. Belcher, of Carrollton, Mo., is arranging to go at an early day to Shreveport, La., with eight head of horses to develop.

Miss Long's splendid trotting-bred show horse, Revelation, went through the horse show season undefeated, taking down the blue on every occasion.

Etawah (3), 2:07½, is not only the big winner of the present year, but he is also the biggest money winning three-year-old in the history of harness racing.

Mr. Ben R. Middleton has decided to bury the body of his great saddle stallion, Rex McDonald, in the center-field at the Mexico, Mo., fair grounds. He will place a suitable stone over the grave.

Helen Hicklin and Pauline Moore, members of the Houchin stable were frequent winners in the classes for combined horses, harness and three-gaited saddlers at the Dallas, Texas, fair. Jack O'Diamonds from the same stable won the blue for saddle geldings.

It is reported that Tommy Murphy offered W. H. Smollinger, proprietor of the Iron Mountain Stock Farm, Iron Mountain, Mo., \$10,000 for the undefeated trotting mare, Lulu Lumine, 2:09½, that Oscar Ames campaigned on the Great Western Circuit the past season.

It has just become known that Fred Jamison, trainer at the Washington (Pa.) track, recently turned down an offer of \$10,000 a year to campaign a string of horses over the European tracks. The offer came at the recent Lexington, Ky., harness meeting from a representative of Isidor Schlessinger, who has one of the finest studs and training stables in Austria.

The Fort Worth, Texas, horse show will be held November 24th to 29th inclusive. Seven thousand dollars in cash premiums will be offered, among them the Saddle Horse Special, an event for five-gaited horses. It is worth \$1,000, and will be divided into four monies. A very liberal feature of this show is that there are no entry fees exacted in any of the classes.

The four-year-old stallion Arthur Coffman 57085, owned by John B. Clark, Golconda, Ill., made a successful race campaign this year starting 15 times and was out of the money but three times. He made a record of 2:26¼ and was several times timed in 2:20 and better. Coffman won two blue ribbons at the St. Louis Horse Show, in the standard trotter and roadster classes.

Abe H. Frank, of Memphis, Tenn., broke out of the amateur ranks in earnest, winning ten races on the Southern Fair Circuit this season. Mr. Frank trained and drove his own horses, John Ruskin, 2:11¼, Wilna Dillon, p., 2:10, and Louise F., scoring ten firsts, nine seconds, three thirds, one fourth, and was only twice behind the money. Mr. Frank may be seen driving on the Grand Circuit next season behind his own horses.

Three divisions of the National Saddle Horse Futurity were contested at the Missouri State Fair, the weanling, yearling and two-year-old. Twenty-six ribbons were distributed in the three divisions, ten each in the first two and six in the third. The Astral King youngsters were prominent in all

three classes; they took down three blue ribbons in the weanling division, six out of the possible ten in the yearling division and one in the two-year-old, making ten ribbons in all.

Miss Emma and F. W. Knell, proprietors of the Knell Stock Farm, Carthage, Mo., have purchased the fast stallion and sire, Zolock, 2:05¼, from G. W. Bonnell, of Los Angeles, Cal., and he will be shipped immediately to the Knell Stock Farm, where he will be placed in the stud. Zolock is by McKinney, 2:11¼, dam Gazelle G., 2:11½, by Gossiper; second dam Gipsey, by General Booth, son of George M. Patchen. Zolock is the sire of 17 trotters and 14 pacers, and he will undoubtedly prove very popular in his new home.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Several years ago it was common when you picked up a paper dealing in harness horse matters to have your attention called to the fact that McKinney, a son of Alcione, by George Wilkes, was leading all sires of 2:10 performers, at both gaits. McKinney was on the Pacific coast. The dog and pony show people purchased him and brought him back to Indiana, and since that his home has been in the East. King Hill Stock Farm purchased Washington McKinney, that with his brother, George McKinney, is annually improving his showing as a sire. Then the owner of Zombro was induced to bring him to Missouri and place him in the stud at the State Fair grounds at Sedalia. Zombro at the close of 1912 was credited with 92 performers with standard records, with 8 trotters and 6 pacers in the 2:10 list. After his death, Zolock, 2:05¼, for the season of 1913, was placed in the stud at the same place. Attention had been called to him by the purchase of his son, R. Amubsh, 2:09¼, by Brosius and Tangner at Carthage, Mo. Carthage had previously had in the stud Early Reaper, 2:09¼, and Dare Devil, 2:09¼, both under control of the late E. Knell and his children, who are keeping up the breeding of high class harness horses begun by him as a side issue to the undertaking business of Carthage, of which for twenty years he had held practically a monopoly. Now with three instead of one, any one of the three able to handle the undertaking business, they have given more attention to the harness horse business begun by them by the purchase at the administrator's sale of Royal Reaper and his dam. This horse they developed and sold to Austria. A year ago they purchased his half brother, by Baron Wilkes, and have had him in the stud in 1913. They have now purchased Zolock, 2:05¼, the greatest living son of McKinney, and credited at the close of 1912 with 30 that had taken standard records. Two trotters and six pacers with records better than 2:10.

On October 6th, in the 2:10 class for trotters, at Lexington, Ky., with 12 starters, Ben Zolock, by Zolock, won an impressive five-heat race, after losing the first two heats; he won in 2:07¼, 2:08¼, 2:06¼, very close to a world's record for a fifth heat. Zolock is a sixteen-hand bay or brown horse that weighs 1200 pounds, and will be 19 years of age in the spring. Every one that knows anything about the history of the trotting horse knows all about his sire, McKinney, so we have only to look at the other side of the pedigree to get an idea of what he should do as a sire. Gazelle, his dam, was a black mare by a son of Simmons that before she was six years of age had won 36 heats in standard time. In her five-year-old

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form she started nine times and won \$2,947.50. All her races were in the West, except her one start in the Transylvania that was won in slower time than she had been trotting in the West. In her three-year-old form she made seven starts, won \$2,150 and was bred to McKinney, and as a four-year-old, with a record of 2:16½, she produced Zolock that at 16 years of age paced in 2:05¼ and started his list with two trotters and three pacers; his dam, Gazelle, 2:11½, was a trotter, and produced three trotters, but only one sire, that was the pacer; his second dam produced one trotter and one pacer. Zombro is dead; his fastest trotter, Zephyr, 2:07¼, was out of the dam of Zolock; Gazelle, his first dam, has two in the 2:10 list; his second dam, Gipsey, produced Ed Winship, 2:15, and Delilah, p., 2:06½; his third dam, Echo Belle, by Echo, son of Hambletonian, produced the trotter Princeton, 2:29¼.

There are in the United States other great speed sires, but where else will you find a sire of 2:10 trotters and pacers whose sire for eight years was the leading sire of 2:10 trotters and pacers, and who is today the leading sire of 2:10 speed, at both gaits? The horse himself with a record of 2:05¼ standing at \$50. Among all the sons of McKinney living, Zolock leads them all.

The horsemen of Missouri must have been pleased when he was brought here to make a season; they should be doubly pleased that he has found a home in Southwest Missouri, where he will be mated with daughters of Maud McGregor, one of the greatest brood mares ever bred, and whose daughters are breeding on as has always been the case with very successful brood mares. Early Reaper has two daughters out of Maud McGregor that should produce 2:10 speed to any successful sire. Her daughter, All McGregor, has one in the 2:10 list. Her daughter, by Kankakee, Miss Kankakee, now in foal to R. Amubsh, 2:09¼, should produce 2:10 speed. McGregor Will Tell, her sister, has probably in Royal Reaper 2:11¼, a 2:10 trotter, and a daughter of Early Reaper, and a Mud McGregor has a yearling and weanling by Sorrento Todd. While All McGregor's 1913, Gen. Watts (3), 2:06¼, filly should be a colt trotter. The advent of Zolock among Missouri sires comes at an opportune time.

ASTRAL KING AT HOME AGAIN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am glad to report that I got Astral King home night before last, and while he is very poor and badly scarred up, at the same time he is feeling good, and has a ravenous appetite, and I feel that he is on the way to permanent recovery.

As to my Herefords, will say that I have a herd that I am proud of, and it seems that I am going to have no trouble in disposing of my young Hereford bulls. I am selling them at very reasonable prices, considering their breeding and quality, and the farmers are coming for them, just about as fast as they are ready for service. I will possibly have fifteen head ready for service next spring.

Getting back to the horse question, will say that the demand for the young Astral Kings is very strong, and some of them I really have to

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Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.
Mr. R. Boylston Hall,
40 State St., Room 45, Boston:
Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly (Signed) C. P. McCAN

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keep in the dark. I sold Mr. A. B. McLaughlin of Sedalia, Mo., a yearling filly yesterday for \$500.00, and I am on a trade today for a stud colt at \$1000, and I do not have much doubt that he will go to another State. People seem to appreciate that the Astral Kings are the right kind and are coming for them. Yours very truly. JAS. A. HOUCHEIN.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 13.

LOGIC OF SCIENTIFIC FRAMING.

(Continued From Page 1.)

improve on his methods, and become a producer of wealth, and an independent, self-governed citizen. From every part of this country today the cry is "Back to the Farm." We have neglected that most important industry, upon which we must all depend.

Value of the Silo.

A silo on every farm would mean the doubling of the value of the entire corn crop. Can you conceive of an industry that could withstand such neglect? In the manufacturing business men are paid the highest salaries, who can figure out the smallest saving. Manufacturers are spending large sums annually for the latest machinery that will show saving; yet this great industry, the one industry upon which more people depend, in which more people are engaged, and which therefore means so much to the happiness, the comfort and prosperity of the entire nation, is the one industry that has been permitted to exist by chance.

It is the duty of the banker, the merchant and the professional man, to give aid in this campaign of education for better farming, not only from a selfish motive, because of the increased business that would result but from a standpoint of duty that he owes to that great army of toilers, day laborers and their families, who would be so greatly benefited by increased prosperity. Put an agricultural education within the reach of the son of the mechanic, and enable him to enjoy the world's great outdoors, the sunshine and the rain, where nature can paint the picture of contentment and pleasure on his face, rather than that other picture of "No Hope," which comes from the grind and hardship of the mill.

We have erected our colleges and universities, and we have builded well, but only one boy out of one hundred, can enjoy the luxury of these institutions. What have we done for the ninety-nine? Only ten boys out of one hundred finish the high school, but what have we done for the ninety whom necessity has compelled to drop by the wayside?

Practical Education Needed.

Our greatest duty is to the greatest number, and while we are teaching these minds to read and write and spell, their young minds would grasp so quickly the possibilities of the soil, the banking house of nature, and learn to draw upon it and when necessity forced them upon their own resources, they would take to the soil in many instances and become producers of wealth, and independent citizens rather than factory servants. What we need is not so much more education, but more practical education, within reach of the masses.

While we have been trying to up-build cities and towns, we have been content to let our rural communities drift with the tide. While the city man has been provided with paved streets, the farmer has been permitted to pull through the slush and mud. Is it any wonder these rural boys and girls do not stay on the farm?

While the men you have been sending to your national Congress have been voting in favor of spending your money to dig the channels long and deep, you should ask them how many miles of good roads they have voted to build, that the products of the farm might be brought to the landing. While these same men have been voting two hundred million dollars annually of your money to maintain army and navy, spending \$35,000,000 on one battleship, you should ask them what they have done for the tiller of the soil, whose vote lands them in official position. And while these same men have been building up a national bank-

ing system, did it ever occur to you that the farmer with a farm worth ten thousand dollars cannot borrow money from a national bank and give his real estate as security?

It seems to me, gentlemen, that in many respects we have neglected the power that makes the wheels of commerce go round, and that it is high time that we are awakening to a few facts. We must recognize the men who engineer, whose labors and whose intelligence, will bring us to the station of success or failure, and for the success and prosperity of all we should, from the national government down to our county courts, unite and co-operate for better farming, better roads, better rural schools. Instead of trying to make doctors and lawyers and preachers of our boys, let us try to make them producers of wealth. The way to do this is to stand for better agriculture and scientific methods of farming.

THE LIMIT NOT YET REACHED.

(Continued From Page 1.)

the things that minister to the legitimate pleasures of living; has at hand the best trained physicians and surgeons; publicly maintained hospitals; well planned schools of every grade from the kindergarten to the professional school or college. And most of these things he secures at a minimum expense through a relatively low rate of taxation. The other picture is easily drawn. If we may confine our thought for the moment to the schools alone we find that outside of New England, which has solved the rural school problem largely by eliminating the rural population, all that the average country boy has access to is an ungraded school, usually taught in one room by a girl with less training than a high school graduate, receiving \$40 or \$50 a month for seven or eight months in the year, teaching all ages in thirty or more classes a day. If by any chance a boy survives this and desires to go further, it is necessary for his father to put him on a train, buy his transportation, send him to a town, pay his board, his tuition, and lose his services during the session, and probably lose him permanently from the country. I have said it before and I am not afraid to repeat it that I do not quite see how a father and mother who are ambitious for their children can gain their own consent to continue to live in remote rural districts under existing conditions.

(Continued Next Week.)

WHAT SUBSCRIBERS SAY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Your letter of the 7th inst. to hand and contents noted, and will say in reply that I am the one at fault for sending in my subscription sooner and I thank you for reminding me of it, and will say that I do not want to miss an issue of the good old RURAL WORLD, and I look forward to its arrival as much as my meals. Now, you will please find enclosed \$1.00 and you may extend my time as far as you care to and don't stop the paper till I order you to, and when my subscription runs out just notify me and I will remit. Your friend as ever,

Iowa.

M. HAM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am very much obliged for your liberal offer to renew my subscription for 50 cents, which I enclose. I have been reading your paper for over forty years. Very truly yours,

ELIAS HARNED.

Tennessee, Nov. 10, 1913.

As the evenings grow longer you will recognize the necessity of having your table supplied with good reading matter. Now is the time to renew your subscription.

NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: This is the time of year that we hear a great deal about "cornstalk disease." Even the Department of Agriculture at Washington says that cattle should never be turned into standing cornstalks. It also says that no germ has been found that causes the disease and that the cause is still a mystery.

Now, our humble opinion is that there is no mystery about it; but the cause is gorging. In "Egypt" we can't afford to waste corn by leaving it in the field, so we gather it all.

I am sure that a gleaner following me would not get a peck to the acre; but in the corn belt, where most of it is husked by extra hired help, several bushels to the acre are often left.

Now, take cattle that may have been on short grass, and turn them into such a field, and they will eat as long as they can hold a nubbin. May illustrate by a story? A rich man in Denver gives a Thanksgiving dinner to the newsboys every year. At one of these feasts a little fellow, who had eaten to the limit, was asked if he would "have some more cake?" He replied, "I might chaw some, but I couldn't swallow it."

Just so with the cattle; and by this time they are very thirsty, and go to the tank and drink almost to bursting. Impaction or some violent derangement ensues.

There has been considerable sickness among horses here, but our V. S. says it is not from any one cause.

We started the plow for corn today, but need more rain to make it plow well. There is not much fall plowing done here usually, as farmers never seem to have time till it freezes.

Mr. Lyon has a place on the program of our County Institute, and has promised to spend one night in our humble home. We anticipate much pleasure and profit from both Institute and visit.

AGRICOLA.

P. S.—A typographical error in a recent issue made me say, "If a town poet," etc., instead of a born poet. A.

VALLEY VIEW NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Finest of fall weather is giving farmers a chance to get their work along in good shape. More plowing is being done than for several years. Plowing and corn gathering is about all we have to do, but most of the corn is gathered off the car. From four to six cars a week are unloaded at Garden City, with now and then a car of oats. We bought two wagon loads of corn and one of oats last week; the corn was a poor grade of No. 2, at 76 cents on track. The oats were from a large car of 2,000 bushels of Northern white, of fine quality, put 65 bushels in a 25-inch wagon box. They cost 44½ cents at the car. Our miller told me yesterday he would have a car in first of this week at 53½ cents.

It looks hard to see so much hard-earned cash going out for grain, but there is more or less corn shipped in every year, and no grain except wheat, and perhaps once in a while a car of oats goes out. A few cars of hay go out nearly every year, but this year it will come the other way. Four or five cars of potatoes have been brought in that sell at 95 cents to \$1 a bushel. We bought seven sacks of Red River Ohios, fine quality, at 95 cents from car. Everything is going one way this year, even our meat will cost about market price, as few raised more corn than will be needed to raise the next crop.

Some horses are dying from eating corn fodder or running in stalk fields. Very little home grown hay can be bought except at a sale now and then. It brings \$15.00 to \$18.00. Our late

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pasture is going to be a great help toward getting our stock through the winter. We usually begin feeding our horses hay about this time, but now the horse barn is nearly empty. The cow barn has never been empty since it was built, 24 years ago. Had about 15 tons left last spring and am in hopes it will hold out this year.

According to our local paper for the week before last, there were received in Garden City 38 cars of freight, coal 6, corn 5, flour 3, gravel 3, sand 1, buggies 1, lumber 1, immigrant 1, oats 2, miscellaneous 14; shipped out 8 cars stock, miscellaneous 2. Quite a little business for a small town.

A number of deep wells have been drilled around Garden City this fall, most of which have a good supply of water. Several have a small flow of gas, some with pressure enough to supply the home with lights and for cooking purposes. The rains we have had have not helped wells much. I plowed our garden last week; put the plow down about 8 inches; at the bottom of the furrow it was dry and hard as if there had been no rain. We plowed up 15 acres of sod 6 to 7 inches deep; think it is best to plow sod pretty deep in the fall. We have been feeding silage to the cows for two weeks. It is not as good as usual; there were too many chinch bug dried stalks in the last that was put in. What the cows leave I put in a manger just outside the door where the horses run to it. They eat a good share of it. What they leave goes back for bedding. Am getting about 4 spreader loads of manure a week which is spread lightly over a young clover and timothy meadow. Our young alfalfa looks well yet, but am afraid it has not grown enough to stand a severe winter.

Missouri.

W. A. STEVENS.

NOTES FROM GLEN RAVEN FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The month of October brought three light snowfalls, and so far in November we have had three killing white frosts, and last night the ground froze.

Some farmers have just finished sowing wheat, while other fields are up and green, with calves at pasture. Fall plowing is going on about us, and we hope for a better season in 1914 than this has been. Fruit trees are holding on to their leaves in spite of the frosts and freezes.

Fruit bud development is of the best. It behooves the fruit man to keep up the planting, and now is an ideal time to set trees with us.

Missouri.

E. W. GEER.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

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Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

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THE GET-TOGETHER AGE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As the physical world is bound together by bands of steel, so the mental world is bound together by electricity. Go to the telephone, get the long distance, and you find there an electric current that will carry your voice a thousand miles, right to your friend's ear, so plainly and so distinctly that he will understand every word you say.

You can stand on the shore of one ocean and communicate instantly with your friend on the other side. A new invention now enables eight persons to talk over one wire without confusion. Electricity has given our mind wings. We are no longer on the ox-team basis, but on the wireless basis. Steam and electricity have drawn the business world irresistibly together. Modern education has also developed independent, logical, keen thinkers never dreamed of in former years.

Steam, electricity and modern education have brought the business world naturally and irresistibly together and given rise to "big business." As a natural result we have enormous corporations with billions of capital engineered by a few brainy men. For our government to attempt to destroy these corporations would be to attempt to turn the wheels of progress backward and to return to the days of sailing vessels, ox teams and stage coaches. Let us face the fact that this is the electric age which is bringing the business world, naturally, irresistibly together. Let us realize the truth that the combinations grow larger and stronger every year in the business world.

Our danger, however, is not in the size of our corporations but in the greed and selfishness of a few brainy men who now control them. We need have no fear of combination and co-operation when based on right principles.

We want federal regulation and not destruction of our corporations. But the final solution of the problem will be true co-operation among all the people. Industrial unions will manage the business and control the politics of this country. Industrial unions will educate the so-called common people (God's kings and queens) so they will own co-operatively the corporations and run them on the principle of equal rights, opportunity and protection to all. I do not believe in government ownership of all property. It would not settle the strife between labor and capital. Paternalism will never develop a self-reliant, free, independent people, and will eventually destroy individual initiative. But industrial unions which continually promote the intelligence, morality and fraternalism of their members will educate the people to be true co-operators and they will finally own and control every big corporation in our country co-operatively. When this is true we need have no fear of the size of our corporations. They will grow larger instead of smaller. The coal miners' union must promote the intelligence, morality and fraternalism of its half million members, until the miners understand thoroughly true co-operation, take stock in the mines

and own the major part of the stock. Then the intelligent, moral majority will control the one gigantic coal corporation of our country. They will elect their own bosses, and be obedient to rule by the majority. All the wealth they produce will go to them, and there will be no coal barons to rob them. Each individual will feel that he is a man with every right of manhood guaranteed.

Our railroads then will be one gigantic corporation, owned, controlled and run by the millions of men and women who operate them. Then more care and economy will be exercised by all and greater efficiency rendered to the public. The principle of true co-operation will be carried out by the intelligent, moral, fraternal majority. The railroad magnate will be one of their own number, employed by them, instead of the selfish, domineering millionaire, and strikes and paralysis of business will be a thing of the past.

The millions of people in our factories must be organized into industrial unions and educated to be true co-operators. They must own and control the great factories in which they labor and run them on true co-operative principles.

The Farmers' Equity Union is one of the pioneers in this great movement for economic freedom of the people. We come to the farmers with a clear, well-defined, practical plan of organization and co-operation. We emphasize the educational feature more than anything else. Our constitution says our chief object is the promotion of the intelligence, morality and fraternalism of its members. We believe that economic freedom is only possible to an intelligent, moral, fraternal people. We insist on a continual campaign of education by literature, a weekly paper, lectures and meetings. Everything possible must be done to make each meeting attractive, interesting and instructive. Farmers must get together. They must be more fraternal. Lay aside prejudice, suspicion and everything which separate them. Farmers, this is the get-together age. Two hundred or more farmers around each good town must unite in a local union, organize an Equity Exchange, build a farmers' elevator, buy and sell co-operatively on our plan, and they will show benefits to members which will keep them united. As you read this, determine now to start a local union at your town. Send for our Equity Text Book which explains fully our plan of organization and co-operation.

We want one thousand strong links made at one thousand good towns. Then we can reduce the price of farm machinery 50 per cent to our members and also prevent gluts of our central markets, which often lower our prices 30 per cent below what the natural law would give us.

Farmers, let us wake up to the fact that this is the get-together age, and the class which refuses to unite will fall far behind the procession with the ox team brigade. The farmers have paid for many thousands of elevators for the grain trust, and would be astounded if they knew how many times they have paid for some of them. The Equity Union is persuading them to pay for their own ele-

vators by conserving their patronage on co-operative principles, and build up their capital in the same way until they have fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in each Equity Exchange. The money each member pays into the Exchange is simply a loan to his elevator and comes back in cash as soon as sufficient patronage has been given the Exchange. If 200 farmers will get together and put twenty-five dollars each in an Exchange and carry out our plan fully, they will have a capital of twenty thousand dollars in a few years, which is built up out of the patronage they now give away, and each year afterward they can divide a five thousand dollar melon among themselves instead of giving away to unnecessary middlemen by giving away their patronage.

When one thousand of these links are on our plan, each with a good warehouse and financial standing in the business world, the national union can take the entire output of an independent coal mine, of a flour mill, a storage company, a wagon factory or machine factory of any kind.

We save the cost of advertising and of traveling men, and enable each factory or mill to run steadily the entire year. We take away all risks of sale. We pay only for actual cost of material and labor, and a fair profit guaranteed to the factory. On this plan we come to the factory with our patronage organized and reduce the cost 50 per cent to our members. A difference of five or ten dollars on every wagon and machine between members and non-members will unite the farmers solidly. A solid union of farmers will lead to more fraternalism, more and more brotherhood and more and more economic freedom. This is the get-together age, and farmers must learn it.

Send ten two-cent stamps for the ers how to get together right.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION.

CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Economic law is the law of life that dominates the mind and directs the reasoning intelligence into paths of least resistance in arriving at desired results. This law does not determine what shall or shall not be produced or what shall or shall not be done by living intelligence; but it directs our efforts to produce and to do that which we want to do as individuals or as a people by the least expenditure of mental or manual labor.

When this law is disregarded, Nature exacts her penalty, and man individually and collectively is the loser. To live in accord with economic law is to better understand Nature and Nature's law, thereby making it possible to bring into more harmonious relation man and his environment. Recognition of this and the adjustment of individual and communal life to its demands is essential to rapid progress, and the degree of such recognition determines man's health, happiness and material welfare.

The more intelligent communities will have to demonstrate co-operation. Where we have not reached the intelligent stage we will have to educate before we will recognize the progressive power of concentrated force. This is still further true when a corporation joins together many individuals for a common purpose. In a corporation they find a common ground of meeting and a practical way of joining forces.

But when we look at our nation of individuals we find that there is absolutely no recognition of economic law, collectively, in its industrial life. No government until recently has ever attempted to organize industry.

It is organization of the thousands of departments and branches of the Standard Oil Company which results

in harmony throughout its whole mechanism and gives it its power. In like manner all of the individuals of the world can live and work in perfect harmony under co-operation corporation. Why fight or fear corporation? It is the power which brought Standard Oil, United States Steel, Sugar, Leather, Rubber and all other industries where their stockholders are prosperous and safe. Co-operative corporation will do the same for agriculture if we have the intelligence to carry it out.

Economic law, the unseen but ever-present power behind intellectual effort, demands that the agricultural industry shall be centralized, and no legislation or opposition of the people can prevent this logical consummation. The people must decide whether they will continue to allow industry to centralize until our agricultural industry is absorbed by the other organized branches, thus dividing the nation into two opposing forces, or whether they will invoke the invincible power of economic law by co-operative corporation, and centralize the power and wealth of our farming industry into the hands of the farmer.

T. L. LINE.

SAFE, SANE AND SUCCESSFUL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Farmers' Equity Union is solving the question as to whether the Farmers can "Mind their own business." The business plan of this Union is pronounced Safe, Sane and Successful by the best business men who have heard it explained or seen its workings.

The directors who manage our Exchanges are required by the Union to direct. They look after the business and know that it is honest and efficient.

A meeting of the Stockholders is called the first Saturday of every month, so that the "people rule" in this business organization. The Stockholders are being educated in business methods and principles. The people are taught to "Mind their own business", without the aid of Mr. Capitalist. Our managers are employed on their merits, not because they are the son of a director who wants a job. The books must be audited regularly. This will be an important question in our national meeting in Kansas City, Dec. 17th and 18th as to the wisest, most economical method.

Our By-Laws require our managers to buy and sell on a safe margin. We never boost prices when we buy or cut prices when we sell. Out of our "safe margin" we pay expenses, make up losses, make repairs and pay national dues and 5 per cent stock dividends.

All over this is profit, and is prorated to stockholders as a patronage dividend. On June 21, 1913, Liberal, Kan., Equity Exchange paid a 5 per cent stock dividend and a 12 per cent patronage dividends. Mr. A. had \$100 the limit of stock, and patronized the Exchange \$3000 during the year. He received \$5 dividend on his \$100 or capital, and 360 was paid back to him for his patronage. He will not grab any more stock in the Exchange but we will hold his patronage. He will show that check to his sceptical neighbors and induce them to come into the Union and all farmers who are of any account will unite.

We pay outsiders the same price as members but prorate all profits to members. We "show" benefits to members along and hold the door open for outsiders. In nine states where we have run Exchanges in 1913, they are hunting that door. Every one of our Equity Exchanges were able to pay a patronage dividend at their annual meetings last June,

and they are growing stronger in membership.

Send ten 2 cent stamps for our Equity Text Book, which explains fully our practical plan of co-operation. We are getting the most modern equipment for handling all farm produce, and flour, feed, coal, cement, salt, fencing and farm machinery. We build our capital up till every Exchange has a financial standing of not less than ten thousand dollars. Some of our Exchanges will soon have 200 members and \$20,000 capital.

We must have modern equipment and capital. Then follow business methods and principles and the farmers can "run their own business" successfully and be ahead thousands of dollars every year at every good country market, where they unite in the Equity Union.

National Co-operation.

Our next step is national co-operation. We must buy in large job lots direct from factories. This will come. Every new member puts us nearer the goal. Every dollar national dues hastens the day. We are growing stronger every year. Equity Union is in its infancy but a vigorous, healthy child with a sound constitution. We want to buy 100 car loads of wire fencing direct from one factory and sell to each member at that price, only adding freight and handling. Our members can reduce the price of grain drills 25 per cent if they will buy together.

The little, narrow, selfish farmers who came in for a graft or rake-off are dropping it. They will be no loss. The barnacles must be removed if the ship is to make a safe voyage. The generous-hearted, public-spirited members will STICK, and of such material we will unite a grand national union of farmers into a great business organization on principles which are Safe, Sane and Successful.

Greenville, Ill. C. O. DRAYTON.

A STORY OF LIFE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Once upon a time two proud boys were taught in a public school in the town of a rural district. One boy was the son of a farmer owning a small farm near this town. The other was the son of the town merchant. Both boys were good scholars, eager to learn, so as to move the teacher to suggest to the merchant that his boy ought to be sent to a high school. She was assured that this would be done as the business flourished and he could afford to. The teacher also suggested the same to the small farmer. The small farmer scratched his head and said, "I would very much like it, but I have a big family, am heavily in debt, so I cannot afford it. I am glad when school season is over, so I can hire out the boy to help me pay my debts."

One day as the farmer came to town he met a man who urged the farmers to organize, buy and sell all products, thereby saving a lot of money which farmers could use, and with a part of it have his children educated; for ignorance is the greatest foe of liberty. A rich farmer heard this and so did the merchant. They were thunderstruck, the latter for fear that his business would be wrecked, the former for fear that all the farmers will be well off, and then he could not get cheap hired help.

They went among the farmers and said, "Behold, that is all humbug. It will never work. That organizer knows it, too, but he wants the \$3 joining fee." All the farmers said, "These men are right, it won't work," and so said the small farmer, and they went home unorganized.

When school season was over the merchant's boy went to a high school. The small farmer hired his boy to the rich farmer for \$5 a month, and times

went on. When the farmer boy was 20 years old he was still working for the rich farmer, but received \$20 a month, and the merchant's boy had graduated from high school and was directing his father's business, which had expanded, including a bank and mill—in fact, everything was handled and finished that was raised in that part of the country, also all the products that were needed were shipped in and sold by this merchant. The farmer boy once asked his schoolmate how much he earned for directing all this business for his father. "My father pays me \$2,500 a year," was the answer. "My God, that is more than I can earn in 10 years," said the farmer boy. "Well, you see, I get paid for what I know, and you get paid for what you know." "If my father had sent me to school I could earn that much, too," said the farmer's son, and went sadly away, and time passed on. The merchant died and left to his son a great fortune. The small farmer also died and left to his many children his heavily mortgaged small farm, which was sold and bought by the rich farmer that had given employment to all the children of the small farmer, and as his eldest boy was married left him the farm, to farm it for the rich farmer as a tenant. The rich business man also married and had one child, a boy. The tenant raised a big family and had his children taught in the same public school. But the business man hired an expert teacher and had his boy taught at home; for it would not do for his son to associate with vulgar children of the poor farmers. One day the tenant came to town; there he heard that a man was urging the farmers to organize, to buy and sell their products co-operatively, and thereby save all the profits.

"Educate your own children, for ignorance is the greatest foe of liberty." When the business man heard this he went among the farmers and said, "If you farmers organize I'll foreclose all mortgages I have on your property and take away everything you have." And the farmers went home unorganized, for fear they would lose what little they had.

ADAM SCHARICK.

Kennedy, N. D.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As a worker in the cause of co-operation among farmers and being in a position to note the growth and development of this great movement for economic freedom among the rank and file, I find that the only argument advanced by those who oppose is, "It can't be done."

Now, as ignorance is the fertile mother of jealousy and prejudice, ignorance is what prompts our profit-takers to try to poison the mind of man to think the farmer will not organize, because he is not intelligent enough to know what he wants. We farmers do know what we want, but the great trouble has been to know how to get it. We now know how to get it and are getting what we want pretty fast through the plans of the Farmers' Equity Union.

Intelligence knows that there is absolutely nothing that cannot be done. But the man who sets himself up as dictator to a whole community of farmers and says "It can't be done," is deceiving no one but himself. The average farmer can see that this prosperous non-producer of wealth has only a selfish motive in view and imagines himself smart enough to deceive the people. Equity Union is searching for this fellow, and when he is found he is branded so that all may know him on sight.

The farmer of the United States to-day is the slave of organized greed

FARMERS

EQUITY UNION COAL

Blackbrier—Highgrade
Cantine—Semi-Highgrade

From our Illinois mines—Now used by many branches of the Farmers' Equity Union in the different States.

Reference: Mr. C. O. Drayton, National President Farmers Equity Union
For prices, freight rates and any desired information, write to us.

LUMAGHI COAL COMPANY

606 Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo.
SHIPMENTS ANYWHERE.

and is not allowed to have a will of his own in pricing his products, but is intelligent enough to know that the man who controls the price and distribution of farm produce controls the farm and farmer.

Where is the prosperity of our industry lodged to-day? In the hands of speculators and gamblers, who are represented by a set of irresponsible local buyers. We have been depending upon other saviors to save our industry. Let us get together and save our own industry. No one knows better than we what we want. We can do ourselves more good in our local meetings than all the congresses or conferences made up of people who are not interested in saving our industry for our good but want to save it for their good, a purely selfish motive. We as farmers have known for several years that our industry was not paying what it ought to pay on the investment, but just as soon as the parasites upon our industry began to feel the effects, then a conference or congress is called. Our industry will be on a paying basis when we put it there by organizing and incorporating our patronage and controlling both production and distribution as other business men are doing.

We will soon have six new exchanges in Allen county, made up of the most intelligent and prosperous farmers of each community, and there are none of them under a boss, because they refuse dictatorship.

Co-operative corporation is the system of the future, and in the evolution from one system to the other promoters are necessary in rounding up the scattered individuals.

Our government is unprepared for the great evolution that is taking place. Its laws are inadequate and adjustment slow and difficult. It is the condition under which we live today, and the only answer is, "We will organize in the Farmers' Equity Union."

Indiana.

T. L. LINE.

HUGOTON, KAN., EQUITY UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We here in Stevens county as an Equity Union are still alive. Last Saturday we had with us J. L. Boles, president of Seward County Union, and R. Romer, one of the national directors, and had a rousing time and quite a large audience. The speakers had the closest attention, and some new members joined. There was strong talk of our putting up a warehouse and elevator next year if it looks promising next spring, as there was a large acreage of wheat put out, and at this time it looks nice.

When we first organized we had to go to the merchants to ask them if they wanted to make prices to Equity members, but now they come to us and ask if we do not want prices, so at least we have done that much for

ALBERTA

The Price of Beef

is High and so is the Price of Cattle.

For years the Province of ALBERTA, (Western Canada), was the Big Hauling Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a **FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES** (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

C. J. Broughton.
Room 412, 112 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

or write Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

New Labor Saving Tool Sharpener

This 14-attachment tool sharpening outfit is a big saver of time. It sharpens and polishes all tools quickly and keeps them in shape. Attachments and tool rests make all kinds of difficult sharpening easy and save lots of time.



LUTHER TOOL GRINDER

saves the expense of taking many jobs to town. Fitted with DIMO-GRIT wheels that make 3,000 revolutions per minute; no need of cooling with water or danger of drawing temper.

Sent on 30 days' free trial if desired. Write for 40-page free book which explains all about this new labor-saving machine.

LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO.
725 South Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

ourselves, and the price is down below what they ask from others; so it is forcing people to come in, for self-protection. Long may the Union live.

MONROE TRAVER,
President Stevens County Union.
Hugoton, Kan.

CLASSIFIED WANT and DEPARTMENT FOR SALE

YOU CAN BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE MOST ANYTHING IN THESE COLUMNS AT THE LOW RATE OF

One Cent a Word Each Insertion.

In this department we will insert your advertisement under a classified head for 1 cent a word per issue. Initials and numbers count as words. These little ads are read by thousands and give results. No ad accepted for less than 25 cents, cash to accompany order.

SMALL ADS DO BIG THINGS.

TRY A CLASSIFIED AD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—To know how a mother can earn money in her own home to buy a piano for her two girls, that they may become good players by her efforts. **Miss G. Ballinger, Floyd, Va.**

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—Bargain extraordinary! 120 a. fruit farm, 3 miles of West Plains. Also 60 a., some improvements; easy terms. Write quick. **Fred Stiles, Owner, West Plains, Mo., R. No. 4.**

FARM FOR SALE—80 acres, Crawford Co., Ill.; oil all around; low cash price; level, fine soil. Address **Wm. Jackson, 5331 Goodfellow pl., St. Louis.**

FARM—For sale, eighty-one (81) acres of improved land, within a mile of Villa Ridge, a business town 5 1/2 miles west of St. Louis, on the Rock Island Railroad; a nice suburban home for farming or dairying. Call on or add. **Thos. D. Smith, Villa Ridge, Mo.**

FARM FOR SALE—Am offering my home farm, 120 acres, for \$3,000 in next 60 days, will give time on part. For description write **G. W. Johnston, Grandin, Mo.**

FARM—Exceptional bargain; 423 acres alfalfa, corn and wheat land, Howard County, Missouri; 223 high bottom, 200 upland, 25 alfalfa. First-class improvements; fenced hog-tight; two tenant houses. Price \$65.00 per acre, terms. Reason for low price, must settle up estate. If interested in this great bargain, full information will be furnished. Other bargains for sale. **J. E. Hennison, Boonville, Mo.**

A SNAP—My farm of 80 acres, all fenced and cross-fenced; 40 acres in pasture, 40 acres in plow land; good house, good well soft water, with windmill; stable for 8 head of horses; cow shed, 4 head of cows, chicken coop, hog pen; garden fenced with chicken wire; some peach trees, cottonwood and locust trees all around the house; good storm cellar. Address **John Ross, Burnham, Okla.**

ARKANSAS LAND FREE—500,000 acres vacant Government land now open to settlement. Booklet with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of State, 25c additional. **L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.**

TO EXCHANGE

TO EXCHANGE—What have you of One Thousand Dollar value to exchange for an eighty-acre farm in Taney County, Mo., the boom section of the Ozarks? If you are interested, state what you have. Address **P. O. Box 515, Peirce City, Mo. (11)**

POULTRY.

OZARK STRAIN INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, White and Fawn. Will sell a few at one dollar each to reduce my stock; great layers. **R. M. Pinto, St. James, Mo.**

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Hens, pullets and cockerels; large, healthy, vigorous, farm-ranged birds; bred to lay and exhibit. **Mo. State Fair, 1913, 2nd cock, 3rd pen; exhibition birds, \$3.00 to \$6.00; good breeders, \$1.25 to \$2.00.** Write if you want something good at a reasonable price. **Mrs. Walter Cline, Versailles, Mo.**

FOR SALE—Choice Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, both sexes. **Mrs. Edd Glendinning, Maywood, Mo.**

SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORN PULLETS AND COCKERELS—Choice, healthy stock, \$1.50 each, 6 for \$7.00. **Indian Runner ducks, fawn and white; fine layers, \$1.00 each.** **Mrs. P. H. Streeter, Hamilton, Mo.**

FOR SALE—50 S. C. White Orpington cockerels for sale, \$1.50 to \$5.00. **W. D. Craig, Galena, Mo.**

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. **Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.**

SEED CORN.

ORDERS now taken for Johnson County Seed Corn, to be shipped later. Prices: \$2.50 per bushel shelled, \$3.50 per bushel crated seed. The supply of seed corn will not half equal the demand. Order early. **C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.**

SEED CORN—Booking orders for pure-bred Boone County White seed corn of prize winning strains and high yields, properly selected, shelled, graded and sacked; \$2.50 per bushel. **R. L. Hill, Adenhill, Columbia, Mo.**

CLOVER SEED.

MAMMOTH SWEET CLOVER FOR SALE—Yellow and White; sow in July, August, September, again later in the season. Write **Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.**

HONEY FOR SALE.

HONEY FOR SALE—Honey in case, also in cans. **Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Kentucky.**

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—Ten choice registered bull calves for sale, from two to eleven months old, from high-class, heavy-producing Jerseys. Write me for prices, stating age you want. **D. S. Mayhew, Monett, Mo.**

FOR SALE—Short Horn bull calves, 6 to 7 months old; O. I. C. spring and fall pigs; registered stock. **S. R. McCulloch, Donnellson, Ill.**

JERSEY HEIFER CALVES—For sale, two extra choice Jersey Heifer Calves out of choice cows; registered and transferred. Price, \$60 for the two. **Geo. L. Snider, Fruitland, Mo.**

HORSES.

BLANKS, for tabulating trotting pedigrees for sale. Let me tabulate your pedigrees and get out your folders. **L. E. Clement, Peirce City, Mo.**

TO EXCHANGE—Standard and registered stallions, mares and colts, for farming lands or other valuable real estate. Address **Lock Box 515, Peirce City, Mo.**

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Serviceable Duroc-Jersey boars, gilts and pigs, also; the best of breeding. Write me what you want to buy. **James Weiler, Faucett, Mo.**

FOR SALE—Some choice thoroughbred Ohio Improved Chester boars, weighing 150 to 175 lbs.; also a few gilts; price \$20. **Reginald Mortimer, Virden, Ill.**

ADENHILL DUROCS—A splendid lot of spring and late summer boars and gilts sired by Beauty's Model Top, Col. Primus, G. C.'s Col., Col. Orion M., out of sows of equal breeding and merit. These pigs are now on corn and cowpeas and tankage, making good growth, and are priced right, singly, in pairs or in lots. Booking orders now for fall pigs by **My Col.'s Pilot Wonder**, by Col.'s Pilot Wonder, the 1912 Ohio grand champion. **R. L. Hill, Adenhill Farm, Columbia, Mo.**

POLAND CHINA BOARS—The undersigned has eleven extra fine Poland boars for sale, ranging in weight from 100 to 150 pounds, age from 4 to 6 months. **Thos. Tucker, Brewer, Mo.**

FOR SALE—Six boars, ready for service, also my herd boar from a good strain of blood. For particulars and price, write to me. **Frank E. Ketcham, R. 4, Haviland, Kans.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS' WIVES, ATTENTION! Send for our catalogue to-day. It lists many things which you need. All kinds, useful, ornamental and dainty. Pleased customers everywhere. Send a postal at once for your copy. Address **Millard Supply Company, Dept. A, Marquette, Wis.**

MERRY CHRISTMAS with your name beautifully written on 12 cards for 15c. Name Cards, 20 for 25c. Unexcelled by any penman. **H. Weiss, Dept. N, 9 W. 117th St., New York City.**

FOR SALE—TRACTION DITCHER, with Brown's improved digging wheel. Will do good work in gumbo or any other soil where others fail. **B. F. Brown, 215 E. Ridge St., Brazil, Ind.**

POST CARDS Made Specially for You. We will send 10 Perfume Post Cards with your name in gold for 20 cents in silver. Be sure and write your name and address plain. Address **O. G. Gibson, Dept. 3-10, Russa, Mo.**

GENUINE DRY CLEANERS FORMULAS—The woman who desires to make money at home can easily do so with these formulas of a retired cleaner. Several ladies to whom I have furnished them are doing a fine business. One lady wrote me she would not sell the information for a great many dollars. Three separate formulas, with complete directions for dry cleaning chiffons, gloves, hats, cloaks, etc., \$1. Why pay cleaners high prices; do it yourself.—**Mrs. W. M. Season, 127 Brady St., Kent, O.**

"WILSON THE MAN." 20 cents will bring you this song. **Janetta Knight, Gentry, Ark.**

NAMES WANTED—We pay immediately upon receipt of names. Send stamp for particulars. Address **Box 54, St. Charles, Missouri.**

JEWELER'S OUTFIT FOR SALE—Consisting of lathe, polishing lathe, tools, material, bench, 3 cabinets, regulator, etc.; good trade; retiring account falling eyes. Address **"B," care Rural World.**

FARMERS SUCCEED—Only when they use their heads as well as their hands. Have you noticed that as a rule, those who work 9 hours a day MAKE MORE MONEY than those who work 18 hours? We have no machinery or seed, etc., to sell you, but if you want to learn how to make "EVERY MOVE COUNT," send me your name now—**TODAY.** **Milton Boss, 4421-17 Ave., Rock Island, Ill.**

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM PRINTING—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. **Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 318 N Third St., St. Louis, Mo.**

READ THIS BOOK! Of vital interest to parents, teachers, child-study circles. "Moral Training of the School Child." Startling truths, plainly put. One dollar per copy, postpaid. Address **F. G. Martin, Altadena, California.**

SPECIAL \$2.00 OFFER—We will print your return card on 1,000 No. 6 WHITE ENVELOPES and send them prepaid to any part of the U. S. for only \$2.00. We will print and send you 2,000 circulars, 125 words or less (with our non-conflicting ad on back) FREE with every order. Send copy for circulars and envelopes on separate sheets of paper, and make your copy very plain, so as to avoid mistakes. Remit by money order or registered mail. Make all orders payable to **Milton Boss, 4421-17 Ave., Rock Island, Ill.**

"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine recipe for this RAT AND MICE EXTERMINATOR (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address **Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.**

NEW 1913 EDITION.

Government Farms Free—Our 1913 official 132-page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States. It contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three-year Homestead Law approved June 8, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address **Colman's Rural World**. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to **Rural World** for \$1.00.

ATTENTION! FARMERS OF SHELDON EQUITY UNION.

The farmers of the Sheldon Equity Union will hold their next meeting at the Center Schoolhouse of Pleasant township, Friday night, Nov. 28, 1913, at which time they will subscribe stock and take orders for wire fencing and will arrange to elect officers for the coming year. The union ordered a car load of posts at the last meeting.

The farmers were well pleased with the car load of coal they unloaded a few weeks ago.

Farmers, be sure and come. Don't forget the date. **O. M. THURBER, Indiana.**

ORLEANS EQUITY UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We want every member of Orleans Equity Union to have early dinner on Saturday, December 6th, and come into town early and work for Equity Union.

More than 100 farmers will be in town, and we want to get them into the opera house at 2:00 p. m. and pin onto them that blue Equity Union badge and enroll them as members of Orleans Equity Union.

I will have a fire in the Mayor's office and be there with papers and books and a sharp pencil ready to write the name of every farmer who will join.

We want 100 good Equity Union members at Orleans as soon as possible. We will work to make this the banner Union on the Burlington Railroad. Our National President has started seven Unions on the St. Francis Branch and seven on the east and seven on the west of Orleans. We find he is no quitter. He will build every one of these Unions till they have 100 or more good farmers united in an Equity Exchange.

We want a "Midget Marvel" flour mill at Orleans. It will grind 25 barrels of flour each day and make our

DANCING

Do you want to LEARN TO DANCE?

Don't be a wall-flower. We bring to your door the teachings of the greatest masters in the art of dancing in a way that is easily understood, that will make you a finished dancer with a knowledge that is not to be gained in any other way. Write to-day for free particulars. Showing the advantage of getting started correctly. **Simplex Academy, 722 N. Eighth, Philadelphia, Penn.**

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent by Mail To All Who Write

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy, are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 3036, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

wheat bring us 25c a bushel more than now.

We will also work for a large Equity Union Central Creamery at Orleans that will buy the cream from the twenty Equity Unions on three sides of us. We see such WONDERFUL POSSIBILITIES in the Equity movement that we wonder why farmers do not get out and work for it EVERY SATURDAY. If every Union would give every Saturday to this work we would soon have one million members, and be the strongest Union in the United States.

HERMAN KORTE, Secretary.

Orleans, Neb.

PRESIDENT'S LECTURE DATES.

Hagler, Neb., Nov. 21, 2 o'clock.
Yuma, Colo., Nov. 22, 2 o'clock.
Akron, Colo., Nov. 24, 2 o'clock.
McCook, Neb., Nov. 25, 2 o'clock.
Wauwata, Neb., Nov. 26, 2 o'clock.
Stamford, Neb., Nov. 28, 2 o'clock.
Red Cloud, Neb., Nov. 29, 2 o'clock.
Bloomington, Neb., Dec. 1, 2 o'clock.
Naponee, Neb., Dec. 1, 7 o'clock.
Oxford, Neb., Dec. 2, 2 o'clock.

REV. IRL R. HICKS 1914 ALMANAC.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1914 Almanac is now ready and will be mailed prepaid for only 35c. Prof. Hicks' fine magazine, Word and Works, for one year, and a copy of this Almanac for only one dollar. The plain lessons on astronomy, and the correct forecasts of storms, drouths, blizzards and tornadoes, make these publications a necessity in every home in America. Send to Word and Works Publishing Co., 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Why shouldn't a farmer regard the question of vaccinating his hogs against cholera in the same way as he regards insuring his house against loss by fire? If thirty cents will insure a \$5 pig or a \$10 hog or a \$40 sow against death from cholera, the answer seems easy.—**Columbia (Mo.) Herald-Statesman.**